PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,988—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th May.
B.I.CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews,	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Creswe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8700	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4262	E. Creswe	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	3284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5787	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	7361	E. Creswe	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4762	E. Creswe	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Danieli	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	1,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Hellen	4,311	
GISELA	L. Breiloh	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 3, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	17th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON and ALGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN — MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTERREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 13th May.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 12th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday Noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.;

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

ARE THOSE MOST SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS—STILL.		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 8	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	"	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SPARKLING HOCK.					
SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
SPARKLING MOSELLES.					
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0
SAUTERNES.					
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

	Rs.	a.
S. R. CROCKETT'S LAD'S LOVE	2	0
THOMAS HARDY'S THE WELL BELOVED	4	8
MARTIN PRITCHARD'S WITHOUT SIN	2	0
ANTHONY HOPE'S PHROSO, A ROMANCE	2	0
W. E. NORRIS' A DANCER IN YELLOW	2	0
MRS. STEEL'S ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS	2	8
OUIDA'S THE MASSARENES	2	0

JUBILEE PORTRAITS

OF

H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA 1837—1897.

Her Majesty in 1837 in her Coronation Robes and in 1897 in Court Dress, the two pictures framed in one in English gold and gilt mat. Pictures are Platinotypes coloured by hand—

Size of Pictures ..... 5½ by 4
Size of Frame ..... 12 by 15 } Rs. 20-0

CHEAP FLANNEL SUITS.

THOROUGHLY SHRUNK

In a large Variety of GREY and FAWN COLOURINGS in stripes, plain, and checks; the slight mixture of cotton in these suitings make them QUITE UNSHRINKABLE.

COAT, VEST AND TROUSERS.

MADE TO MEASURE Rs. 22-8 PER COMPLETE SUIT.

Rs. 3 REDUCTION if the WAISTCOAT is not required.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVERRIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR PRESENTATIONS.

LADIES' FANS.
WORK BASKETS.
PHOTO SCREENS.
TOURIST CASES.
HAND BAGS.
DRESSING CASES.
HARLEQUIN TEA SETS.
SCENT CASES.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
GLOVE CASES.
ZELONITE GOODS.
CARD CASES
MUSICAL BOXES.
OPERA GLASSES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
BICYCLES.
LAMPS.
TRICYCLE HORSES.
WORK CASES.
ALBUMS.
WRITING CASES.
INKSTANDS.
DRESSING BAGS.
TOILET SETS.
TOILET BOTTLES.
DRESDEN FIGURES.
GLASS ORNAMENTS.
PERFUME VAPORIZERS.
MONEY PURSES.
CIGARETTE CASES.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES IN CASES.
SOVEREIGN CASES.
SMOKING TABLES.
TRICYCLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ROCKING HORSES.

Electro-plated Ware, Diamond, Gold, and Silver Jewellery, Toys, Dolls, and a thousand other Articles to select from for the Festive Season.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE IS MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.

Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO.,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMBRIGUE, B. B. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO BUNDER CAFE RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS as usual.
Menu.—Steaks, Chops, Ham Steak, Oysters and Draught Ale, &c., &c.
Please order before 8-15 P.M.
BILLIARD ROOM and UPSTAIRS BALCONY RE-OPENED.
W. B. GREEN.

THE date for receiving Tenders for Widening, Pitching and Constructing Culverts and other works in connection with the Embankments on the TANSA DUCT between GODAWLI and BALOGAB, has been POSTPONED from the 3rd to the 6th instant.
P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY are hereby requested to pay into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1896-97 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.
N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 p.m. on all week days except Saturday, and 12-30 p.m. on Saturday.
A. L. M. WOOD,
Assistant Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1897.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (35) thirty-five per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, declared at the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 1st May 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 10th May, 1897, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.
By Order,
DOSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1897, for the supply of the following stores :—

I.	Miscellaneous stores of country produce	Required during the 12 months commencing from 1st July, 1897.
II.	Oils, Wastes and Tallow	
III.	Stationery	
IV.	Clothing	Do. Do. 2 years commencing 1st July, 1897.

2 Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.
3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.
4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed
Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.,
Tenders for Stationery,
Tenders for Clothing,
as the case may be.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 30th April, 1897.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 197 OF 1893.

LUXMIBAI, widow of HARI NATHOO, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Argyle Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
JAMNABAI, widow and Executrix of TRICUMDAS NATHU, deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadni Gadi, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of August, 1896, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 9,486-4-1 for debt and interest and Rs. 3,648-14-0 for costs which said debt interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 13,144-14-1 and further simple interest upon the sum last abovenamed at six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment.
And Whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 21st day of November, 1896, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the deceased Tricum Nathoo in the lands & premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say :—All that the piece or parcel of leasehold land containing 355 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, on the Frere Road, in the Island of Bombay, with a dwelling-house thereon bearing No. B. P. T. 210 of the Bombay Port Trust, and No. 3489 of the Bombay Municipality, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hormusjee Merwanjee Naryalwalla, on or towards the West by the Public Road, called the Frere Road, on or towards the North by the property of Tricum Nathoo, deceased, on or towards the South by a Public Road, called Carwar Street, held on lease, dated the 28th day, of March, 1882, from the Trustees of the Port Trust of Bombay, to Hari Buddoo Joywakur, for a term of fifty years from 1st April, 1882, renewable on the terms therein mentioned at the annual rent of Rupee one per square yard for the first ten years and Rupees one and-a-half per square yard, for the next ten years and Rupees two per square yard for the remaining thirty years which said property was formerly in the the occupation of the tenants of the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant as executrix of the said deceased.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1897, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The above-mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 3rd day of May, 1897.
G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAOJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAOJEE BALAJI SOMOSA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
BHAWOO RAOJEE the eldest son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness : SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI,
This 21st day of April, 1897.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "G. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., near the Church at Upper Colaba, consisting of a large number of scaffolding poles, &c., as well as a large stock of old building materials, such as teak trusses, scantling, doors, windows, iron tanks, pipes, tiles, and numerous articles that have been dismantled from the old buildings lately pulled down.
The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Benford, Sub-Divisional Officer at Colaba, office near St. John's Church.

By order of the Official Assignee of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, an insolvent, the following are particulars of sale relating to immovable properties to be put up for sale by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract), in 2 lots, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1897, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, of the 1st lot.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Jusub, an adjudged insolvent.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 74 and now or late under No. 59, and containing by admeasurement 139 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the public road called Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house formerly belonging to Suppoorabai, widow, and now to Hajimabai, widow, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to one Memon Abdoola Hafiz and now to Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, the Official Assignee.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land, with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, situate at Sewree, standing in the Books of the Collector under old No. 216, New No. 15122, New Survey No. 1-2286, and now or lately assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 42, New Ward No. 2374, Street No. 1068, and containing by admeasurement 6,623 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west and south by the garden of the late Vizbhoocandas Atmaram, deceased, and on or towards the north by the garden of Pestonjee Dadabhoy, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, the Official Assignee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, Solicitors, H. C., or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, May 4th, 1897.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiong.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.
CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000
LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.
Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches
By Order,
C. BEERSFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 9th February, 1897.

NOTICES.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS 2' 0" GAUGE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 120 MILES of RAILS and Fastenings and 75 MILES of STEEL SLEEPERS in whole or in part. Rails to be of Steel flat-footed 30lbs. per yard. Steel Sleepers to be I. S. B. pattern weighing 36lbs each.
All Material will be inspected in England during manufacture and will be submitted to the test usual for high class Railway material.
Tenders for English material only will be considered and in each case name of manufacturer must be given.
Prices per ton F. O. B. for rails, sleepers and fastenings should be tendered separately. Specifications and drawings should accompany each Tender.
Tenders to be addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Goona Bara Railway, Goona, C. I., by 31st May, 1897.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
H. B. TAYLOR,
Engineer-in-Chief, Goona Bara Railway.
Goona, Central India.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 4th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1896.
2. To elect Directors in the room of Messrs. Sassoon J. David, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Chubildas Lallubhoy who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April, 1897, to the 4th day of May, 1897, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.
Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED, up-country, a gentleman of repute with a good command over English, well qualified and experienced in all Abiari Business, having acted or capable of acting independently as an agent in a large District. Applicants should send in Testimonials, statements of Salary and all other necessary particulars. Apply F. 33, care of "Rast Goftar," Bombay.

WANTED, for the office of the Undersigned a DRAFTSMAN, on the temporary establishment. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Must understand simple estimating. Copies of testimonials, &c., (which will not be returned) to be sent with applications before 15th May.
P. J. FITZ-GIBBON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, B. Dt.
Belgaum, April 24th, 1897.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 48, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' GLOVES.
FOR DAY WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
COLORED KID 4 BUTTON	3	8
COLORED SUEDE „	3	8
WHITE KID BLACK POINTS 4 BUTTON	3	0

FOR EVENING WEAR.

COLORED SUEDE 12 BUTTON	5	0
WHITE & CREAM „ „ ...	5	0
BLACK „ „ ...	5	0

MOST RELIABLE MAKES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ALL INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
OF THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.
The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.
Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.
Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.
Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THIS Company is an off-shoot of THE SUN OFFICE, and offers to the Public a security equal to Forty-four Lakhs of Rupees, and under the Sun Life System, we can give the Indian Public a superb ENDOWMENT, with guaranteed Bonuses at a moderate premium.
Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.
☞ The connection of this Company date back from A. D. 1710.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.
Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.
THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.
Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD
IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for
SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.
ITALIAN WINES.
A well-matured Wine direct from Italy AND BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts	10	8
Pints	6	0

INSURANCES.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.
DIRECTORS :
BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.
This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
18, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	„ 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10

BOMBAY:

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 0-3m., 1-3a. Low water 6-2m., 6-52a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Tapti Valley Railway Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p.m.
Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, 51, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ehrenfels entered, and the steamer Tropic left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Loodhiana entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Lalpoora left it on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL, BANDORA.—This school re-opens on the 5th instant. Owing to excessive heat, the school hours will be from 7 to 9-30 a.m., and 4 to 5-30 p.m.

POONA RACES.—When forwarding entries for the Poona Gold Cup owners are required to attach a declaration that the conditions of purchase, etc., have been complied with.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Bhugwandas Shamji, a Hindu boy of 12, while at work on Saturday at the India Mill got his right arm entangled in some machinery and crushed. He was conveyed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY (Mazagon).—The total number of patients treated during the month of April last was 1,228, the daily average being 41, and new admissions 280: Parsees 512, Mahomedans 116, Hindus 250, and Christians 350. Forty-six children were vaccinated during the month.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Ramji Gopal, who keeps a piece-goods shop at the Mooljі Jaitha Cloth Market, reported to the police, that on Sunday he left a bag containing Rs. 139 in cash near the entrance and went to the inner part of the shop, to get the cash box key. During this time some passer-by carried away the purse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, (Wednesday.)—With effect from the 3rd May 1897, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 38, *viz.*, 1s 2½*d.* per rupee.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, a Mahomedan boy, named Ahmed Abba, aged about 8 years, while attempting to cross the road in Shaikh Abdool Rahiman Street was knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to one Perozshah Merwanji. The boy sustained serious injury to several parts of his body. He is now an indoor patient in Sir J. J. Hospital.

MR. JIVANJI MODY'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5-45, this evening, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "The Mummies of Egypt," and the lecture is open to the public.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Kooshaba Balloo, aged 28 years, recently employed at the Dinshaw Petit Mills. On Sunday afternoon the deceased was turning over some old iron frames from a heap in the compound of the mill. Suddenly a snake came out from under one of the iron pieces and stung him on the right foot. He was taken to the hospital, where he died yesterday. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	With Flying Colours...Unrath
Overture	Crown Diamonds .....Auber
Coro, Marcia ed Aria...	Il Pirata.....Bellini
Valse	Innamorata .....Florence Fare
Reminiscences of.....	The Gaiety.....Kerry
Galop	Akrobaten.....Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SAD DEATH AT AHMEDABAD.—The death of Mr. Framji P. Vakil has caused a deep gloom over the small community of Parsees at Ahmedabad, writes a correspondent. He was the head of the Parsee Panchayet and the president of the Parsee Club, of which he was the very life and soul. The deceased was a contractor in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company, and only a few years ago he built a section of the Palanpore Railway line. The deceased met with a very bad carriage accident while driving from the Sabarmati railway station. The horse bolted, being a little frisky, and took him to his bungalow without the driver. There is enquiring on foot as to the cause to the deceased, which brought on death on the 26th of the last month. The deceased, though 67 years of age, looked very hale and hearty. He was respected by all classes of people here, and leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to bemoan his loss.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PANIC.—Inspector Sloane, yesterday, put up four ruffians, Essan Maidu Bhoinia Dhana, Bhalia Govind, and Mahadu Narayen, all with previous records against them, and charged them before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with house-breaking on the night of the 23rd ultimo. In consequence of further inquiry made by him, following the inquiries in the present case five more persons were arrested, all of whom are well known to the police. The accused took advantage of the absence of the occupants who had left Bombay on account of plague. The amount of property stolen by prisoners is estimated at about Rs. 3,000. Police evidence was called to describe the manner in which the property was traced and the accused arrested. The accused in the two batches were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. Inspector Sloane intimated that he had a third case of burglary, which his Worship adjourned.

DISPARITY AND CRIME.—Last week one Manilal Narron charged Balia Jahver, a Ghanchi, with enticing away his wife Kanku before the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad. It appeared from the facts of the case that the parties were married seven years ago and the wife had never lived with her husband. In the course of the last five years the woman made two applications before the city magistrate to award her alimony from her husband. Both times the applications were unsuccessful on the ground of the minority of her husband, who is now only 15, while the wife is 22 years of age. The husband charges the accused with being the father of the unborn babe, whilst the wife imputes the paternity to one of the male members of her own family. The question before the court was whether the husband was entitled to sue under sees. 497-498 of the Indian P. Code, the wife being an abandoned wife, she not being in his possession and protection while he sued the accused. The question being decided in the negative the accused was discharged. All parties belonged to the Ghanchi caste.

NAGPUR NOTES.—The oppressive heat that prevailed for the past two days was followed by a good shower of rain at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday. Our Municipal Secretary, Mr. Date, L. C. E., of the Station Sub-Committee, has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner on Famine relief works. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, local barrister, will carry on the duties of the Municipal Secretary during the absence of Mr. Date. The staff of St. Francis de Sales' College here are to be congratulated on the excellent results of the recent Entrance examination which was held at the Hislop College in January last. Sixteen boys were sent up for the examination, of whom, according to a telegram received by the College authorities, on Thursday last from Calcutta, thirteen have passed, as follows:—First Division—L. D'Souza, P. Lobo, and L. Redmond. Second Division—A. Athayde, F. Collaco, P. Fisher, Hathiram N. Macedo, A. Murray, and Parek. Third Division—A. Lobo, J. Gulterio, and F. Scutt. Two young ladies.—Miss Fonseca and Miss Murray, students at St. Joseph's convent, Kamptee, also passed in the second division. These results speak well for St. Francis de Sales' College, which, under the excellent care and management of Rev. Father F. Coppel, assisted by Fathers L. M. Gerard and J. M. Crochet, the latter a strict disciplinarian, has carried a very favourable reputation and bids fair to progress in usefulness. Mr. Sharman, Headmaster of the Bishop's school, is also to be congratulated; two out of three students who were sent up having passed, viz., Miss Eva Hopson, in the second division, and W. Kennard in the third.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½*d.* per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and costly imitations.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT WALKESHWAR.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON Second Presidency Magistrate, took down the dying declaration of Pestonji, the surviving of the two Parsi brothers who were stabbed at Walkeshwar, on Sunday morning, by Framji Nanabhoy, a toddy-drawer:—

He said: I was formerly manager of the Ladies Gymkhana and at present worked as an agent of Messrs. Graham, and Co. On Sunday I left bed at 5 o'clock and began saying my prayers. At 8 a.m., after prayer, I took my breakfast, when Ismail, my domestic servant, told me that Framji, who tapped the palm-trees in the compound and drew toddy, had told him not to serve under him and his family as they were bad masters and did not pay their servants their wages. Ismail was also advised to take his salary in advance. On this I asked Framji, who happened to be in the compound for the purpose of drawing toddy, if this was true? I also told him that it was not becoming a Zoroastrian to do such a thing. Framji lost his temper and began to abuse me. He went towards his hut and returned with two chisels, generally called *vindhuns*, with which they tap the palm-trees. The above conversation took place in the presence of Ismail, who now ran away as he saw Framji returning with the chisels in his hand. Pestonji did not believe Framji to be so foolish as to assault him by means of the chisels. But in a most cowardly manner he stabbed Pestonjee in the right chest. The younger brother Hormusji who had just then retured after a bath in the sea, came up to the spot and Framjee made on him two wounds with that instrument. The boy cried bitterly and ran into the room. Pestonjee having been rendered weak and helpless by the wound that he had sustained, could not render any assistance to his younger brother. Framjee did not act like a man. He was not abused by either brothers. He ran away immediately after inflicting the wounds. So far as he could recollect Dr. Shroff was sent for. The date-trees in the compound were owned by Pestonji's family.

Being asked by the magistrate, Pestonji said that about 15 or 20 men had witnessed this murderous assault, but they did not interfere nor did anyone run after him to catch him. Pestonji called out to them as they all appeared to have been frightened as Framji had the chisel in his hand.

Framji in his defence urged that Pestonji's statement was totally false. He and his brother threw stones at him and pulled him down when he was climbing the tree to draw toddy.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Superintendent MacDermott placed Framji Nanabhoy Toddywalla, aged 30, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murder, in that he caused the death of Hormusji Cowasji Papra, by means of a chisel or vindhna with which the toddy trees are tapped. The enquiry was adjourned, pending the recovery of Pestonji, the deceased's brother, who was also stabbed by the accused and seriously injured.

MR. MACDERMOTT'S REPORT.

Superintendent MacDermott, in his official report to the Commissioner of Police, stated:—

On Sunday morning, at 9-30 o'clock, Framji Nanabhoy Toddywalla, aged 30 years, residing in a hut situated in the compound of a bungalow at Walkeshwar, stabbed two Parsee brothers, named Pestonji Cowasji and Hormusji Cowasji, aged, respectively, 30 and 18, by means of a wooden, conical drawing instrument, on the left side of their chest. Hormusji died within fifteen minutes of the assault, while Pestonji is progressing favourably. Immediately after the occurrence accused ran away to a relation's house at Duncan Road, wearing a red fez, which he borrowed from a gharrywala, named Dhana Dalji, residing in a stable near accused's hut. Accused was arrested at 12 noon by Inspector Hurst on Walkeshwar Road while returning from Duncan Road in a victoria with two of his relations to the scene of the tragedy.

BURNING AND BURIAL GROUNDS AT MAHIM.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 20th February 1893, and 4th April 1895, to consider the question of providing burning and burial grounds for the residents of Mahim, have sent in a report in which they state:—Although the Committee were appointed so long ago as the beginning of 1893, there have been difficulties in the way of the presentation of this report at an earlier date. Some of the members of the Committee arrived at a conclusion and were agreed upon the terms of their report, but in February 1895, when they were about to present the same, new schemes were suggested by certain of their colleagues. One of those schemes involved the removal of the sites of the ground from the western foreshore altogether, and this resulted in much delay, as further enquiries and new estimates had to be prepared. Moreover, a proposal for opening a new cemetery in the vicinity of Kumbarwada raised strong opposition from the residents of that district.

Between a Mahim Fort on the northern end of the sands and a point near Warli Swamps at the southern end of the bay, there are the following places for the disposal of the dead:—(1) On the northern extremity, burying grounds for Mahomedans and for Mahars and burning ground; (2) burning and burial grounds for Hindus on the southern end of the Jambli Tank Road (now called Mahim Bazaar Road); (3) ditto at a point west of the southern end of Bhandarwada Road; (4) ditto; (5) ditto; and (7) at the southern end of the bay near Warli village. All these places are on Government land and situate on the foreshore. The distance between the northern end of the bay and Warli is about 4,000 yards, and in the event of the present system of interring bodies on the foreshore being discontinued the Committee are of opinion that, instead of one large cemetery of 50,000 square yards being provided at the Warli end of the bay, as proposed by Mr. Ayeworth, the late Commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary No. 2278S of 19th January 1893, two small cemeteries should be provided by which arrangement people engaged in funeral parties will be saved much inconvenience and waste of time.

These two cemeteries will be used as cremation grounds as well as burying-grounds. The first of these sites is on the northern end of the sands adjoining Warli, and consists of portions of two plots bearing new Survey Nos. 1674 and 1670. This site is adjacent to the sea, and admeasures 10,000 square yards or thereabout, the estimated cost of which, including the cost of an enclosure wall, of rubble and lime masonry four feet high, is estimated at Rs. 29,373. The second site is situated at the northern or Mahim extremity of the sands, and includes two plots of ground bearing new Survey Nos. 1555 and 1559, admeasuring in all 10,032 square yards or thereabout, and the cost of this including land and wall four feet high, is estimated at Rs.30,774. The Health Officer considers these sites are suitable for the purpose, though he states that the only drainage possible will be for storm waters, but the Executive Engineer is of opinion that no such drainage is necessary as the soil being muddy the storm water will percolate through it and gravitate to the sea.

The total estimated cost of the two burying grounds is Rs. 60,147, which the Committee presume will be chargeable to Loan Funds.

The report is signed by Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, D. A. D'Monte, G. W. Roughton, Bhalchandra Krishna, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, Badruddin Abdulla Kur, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Khurshedji N. Wadya.

THE PREVENTION OF STREET ACCIDENTS.

IN reply to enquiries addressed to him by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, has reported as follows:—Accidents at the junction of Masjid Bunder Road and Dongri Street can be prevented in a great measure by widening those streets and improving the present steep gradient of the bridge itself in the direction of Dongri Street. The widening of the streets up to the "regular lines" laid down for the improvement of these streets can be effected as opportunities occur, *i.e.*, when the buildings abutting on them are proposed to be reconstructed, altered, or added to. It can also be done at once by acquiring the properties by private negotiations, or under the Land Acquisition Act. The gradient, however, of the bridge above mentioned cannot be improved without altering the existing gradients of Dungri Street and Masjid Bandar Road. The latter improvement would affect the ground floors of the several houses abutting on the streets and place them on lower levels as will appear from the sections attached hereto. This would involve the Municipality in considerable outlay and probably into litigation. The best plan under the circumstances would be simply to widen the streets, leaving the question of improving the grades of the roads for further consideration.

A TELEGRAPHIC report from Kohala states that a traveller coming from Jhelum died of plague there.

CATTLE disease, which threatens to become epidemic in form, has appeared in Uttar, Machhipura tahsil, in Kashmir. One thousand cattle died there in a week.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERSEENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE second general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. F. A. Reddie, chairman of the board, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

We have the pleasure to announce that the work on this line has been as energetically pushed forward as circumstances permitted, and unless something unforeseen happens, the first section as far as Talod will be opened for permanent traffic on the 1st May, the second section as far as Prantej on the 5th June, and the third or final section at the beginning of October after the embankments have had the benefit of the monsoon rains to consolidate them. These has been, we regret, unavoidable delay in getting out from home the permanent way owing to the very large quantity of railway material being shipped to this country, and the difficulty of getting steamers to carry it. Notwithstanding this, however, the shareholders, we think, may be congratulated on the almost absolute certainty of having 41 miles open to traffic before the break of the rains. The line has received the constant personal attention and supervision of Major Olivier, the Agent of the Constructing Line, and Mr. Arnott, the Executive Engineer, has been indefatigable in pressing forward the work. The sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been paid into the Government Treasury, Public Works Department, for transfer to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. On the 2nd day of March 1895 the directors of the company passed the following resolution, viz.:—"The agents should receive any sums received for transfer fees." This was done because the agent's office allowance and expenses, together with the directors' fees, was limited to Rs. 5,000 per annum until the dividend paid by the company amounts to 4 per cent. per annum, and the directors were of opinion that Rs. 5,000 was insufficient for the above purposes. The amount actually received up to date by the agents for transfer fees payable to the company under Article 29 amounts to Rs. 1,509. The directors have thought it right to draw the attention of the shareholders to this payment to the agents, and to ask their confirmation to such payment. Mr. R. Gilbert has joined the board in place of Mr. H. W. Uloth, who has left India. Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil joined the board temporarily in place of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., who has been absent from Bombay, but the former having resigned, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil has again joined the board. Mr. F. A. Reddie acts as *ex-officio* director in the place of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who is temporarily absent from Bombay. Under the Articles of Association, one of the original directors, Mr. Vijbhukandas Ramarana, retires, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration. The audited statement of receipts and expenditure made up to 31st March 1897 is annexed herewith.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmarana, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. A. F. Ferguson was appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 200. The sum of Rs. 1,509, being the amount of transfer fees recovered by the company up to 31st March last, under Article 29, was directed to be paid over to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the agents. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman, who, it was remarked, was a worthy successor to Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

The second general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at Elphinstone Circle, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, chairman of the board, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

In presenting their report and audited accounts for the eight months ending 31st of March 1897, your directors regret having to announce, that, in consequence of the plague, the building operations have been very much delayed, and there appears to be little or no chance of the building being completed in July as was originally anticipated. The mill building has reached the level of the first floor, the foundations of the chimney are ready, and those of the engine and boiler houses are now being prepared. The excavation of the tank is progressing rapidly, and it is expected to be completed before the commencement of the monsoon. Although your directors regret to report such slow progress, they consider it is a matter of congratulation that the work has never been entirely stopped, as has been the case with many other buildings in Bombay, and they have no doubt that if the plague diminishes appreciably, and workmen return in any numbers, the work will be pushed on rapidly. In consequences of this delay, the machinists have been asked to defer shipment of the machinery, and your directors hoped this will be arranged without any difficulty. As you were informed at the last meeting, the order for the spinning machinery has been placed with Messrs. Platt, Brothers and Company, and since then the order for the engines has been placed with Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons, Limited, of Bolton, and that for the boilers and shafting with Messrs. Yates & Thom, of Blackburn. The work of these firms for finish, outturn, and durability, is too well-known to require comment, and you may rest assured you will have our approve of their selection. Your directors extremely regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Cursondas Vallabdas, which took place at Cutch Mandvie on the 14th of March. Mr. Cursondas had been a director of the company since its formation, and his knowledge and experience of mill affairs has been of the greatest service to the Company. Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas retired by rotation from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, who retires by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. A. F. Ferguson was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 300 for the current year. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth general meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 8 Forbes Street, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The directors' report which was signed by Mrs. Flora Sassoon as chairman of the board, was as follows:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1895. The working of the mill has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 3,07,716-13-4. An ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share having been already paid, absorbing Rs. 75,000, the directors propose to appropriate the balance Rs. 2,31,716-13-4 as follows:—To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings, Rs. 10,000; to be written off for depreciation in value of machinery, Rs. 25,000; to be carried to Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 2,000, to be carried to Reserve Fund, Rs. 70,000; to be paid to the shareholders a further dividend of Rs. 35 per share, Rs. 52,500—Rs. 1,59,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,216-13-4 to be carried forward. In the early part of the year the mill industry was progressing so favourably, that it occurred to your directors, by extending the mill by the addition of 15,000 spindles, it would add to the production and consequently to its profits. Whereupon an extraordinary general meeting was held on the 24th August last, and a resolution was passed to increase the capital of the company to Rs. 22½ lakhs by the creation of 1,500 D. shares of Rs. 500 each. Since then owing to the famine and the plague which have so completely changed the prospects of the mill industry, your directors resolved to abandon for the time being the idea of extension and obtained your sanction either to extend or to renew the existing engines, boilers, machinery, &c., at a meeting held on the 3rd March last. You may depend upon their exercising their best efforts to utilize the new capital to the best advantage. The mill buildings, machinery, and contents are insured for 22 lakhs and cloth in godown in the market for Rs. 30,000. The directors invited Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Sattan to join the board as a director, and his appointment will doubtless be confirmed by the shareholders. The members who retire by rotation are Messrs. S. E. Sheilim and Edulji Nusserwanji Sattan; they are, however, eligible for re-election in accordance with the Articles of Association of the company. The meeting will have to elect two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

Mr. S. M. Moses said:—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure to submit to you the directors' report for the year ending 31st December last, as you had it in hand for sometime, I presume you will take it as read. Considering the unprecedentedly bad times encountered by the mills since October last, I am sure you will deem the result of the working of our mill as shown by our report satisfactory. We have been able to declare dividends at the rate of 8 1-2 per cent. per annum, besides passing Rs. 70,000 to the reserve fund and Rs. 72,216-13-4 carried forward. Owing to the plague most of our operatives in common, with those of other mills, left for their native countries, but are now fast returning, and by the end of June, we hope to have our full complement of work-people again. The bazaar also shows signs of more animation, and we trust in a short time business will be resumed in its former scale. As regards the D. shares we have already ordered out new machinery to replace part of the old one.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. The proposals made by the directors in their report for the appropriation of the funds were agreed to; and a dividend of Rs. 33 per share for the half year ending 31st December 1895 was declared. The appointment of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sotna, as a director, was confirmed. Messrs S. E. Sheilim and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the agents for their good management of the company's affairs; and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL WILSON, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, retires next month under the fifty-five years' rule.

IT is satisfactory to learn that a small quantity of cordite, which has been made experimentally at Kirkee, has given fairly good results on the rifle range.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELIOT has been appointed to officiate as Commissary-General in Madras during Colonel Cooke's absence on leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Kenny will act as Administrative Commissariat Officer in Burma, *vice* Colonel Eliot.

COMPARATIVE statements of the retail prices of food grains in Bengal and the neighbouring districts of the North-West Provinces show a steady increase during March and the first fortnight in April.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Colombo, has sent Rs. 6,184 to the Central Famine Relief Fund, Calcutta, being the amount of offertories collected in all the churches in his diocese.

THE Committee on Cantonment Rules in connection with the contagious diseases question will, if possible, finish their work within a week, so that no delay may occur in the forwarding of the Government of India's recommendations to the Secretary of State.

THE plague has been completely stamped out at Khandraoni in Gwalior territory. The last six patients remaining in the segregation hospital have been discharged cured, and the hospital has been dismantled.

THE exports of wheat from India for the eleven months ending February 28th were just under 96,000 tons and there have been practically no exports since. Last year over 487,000 tons were exported, or five times as much. These figures tell their own tale.

THE alarm which was felt at the prospect of the plague extending from the Lower Indus valley to Quetta and Baluchistan, and which was justified, writes a contemporary, by the appearance of imported cases at Shikarpur and one case at Sharigh on the Harnai Railway, has now subsided. The disease is dying out at Sukkur, so Baluchistan may be considered practically safe.

MR. STEWART WILSON is appointed Postmaster-General of Madras, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Director-General of India in Post Offices, Mr. R. H. Kelly, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General of Bengal, will hold charge of the Post-master-General ship of the Lower Provinces in addition to his own duties. Mr. Ham has been confirmed as Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces.

THE Famine Returns now show nearly 3,300,000 persons receiving relief, or an increase of over 177,000 during the past week. The numbers have risen in the N.-W. P. by over 114,000; in the Central Provinces by 46,000; Madras nearly 31,000; Bengal, 28,800; Hyderabad, 7,000. In the Berars the numbers have fallen by 13,000; in Bombay by 10,000; and in the Punjab and Central India by 8,000.

REGARDING the course of prices during the past week, the following summary is given:—In Madras, a tendency to rise very slightly, except in Bellary; Bombay, fluctuating; Bengal, risen in some districts; North-West Provinces and Oudh, falling in many districts; Punjab, rising in Karnal, unchanged in Delhi and Ferozepore, falling elsewhere; Central Provinces, rising, especially in the case of gram.

OWING to the short rainfall in the North-West Provinces and Punjab, the irrigation returns for the current rabi season promise to show record results. The rabi area irrigated from canals in the former province, up to the end of March, is nearly 1,800,000 acres, or over 500,000 acres in excess of the area for the corresponding period of last year; in the Punjab over 2,600,000 acres have been irrigated, an excess of 260,000 acres over the similar period in 1896.

A DALZIEL'S telegram says that details have been received of the death of a man, named Duncan, at the hands of cannibals. It appears that Duncan arrived in Sydney in 1896, and began trading with the New Hebrides. He was caught by the cannibals and tied to a tree. His captors stuffed him with food, and then killed and ate him. His death was made the occasion of a fete by the savages, the proceedings being attended by the representatives of other tribes in the island.

THE Officer Commanding and his Staff inspected the Lowarai Pass on Tuesday and saw the 5th Gurkhas at work on the road. Several new bridges have been built by the Gurkhas to replace those destroyed by avalanches and floods. The removal of snow from the road is progressing satisfactorily, but somewhat slowly, owing to the very heavy snowfall last winter. In spite of the heavy work still before them the Gurkhas are hopeful of completing the road in time to pass over the relieving troops on the 9th May. The new camps at Barodam are very pleasantly situated, being about the height of Boileaunguge Simla.

THE latest estimates put remissions of revenue occasioned by scarcity in Upper Burma at twenty-one lakhs of rupees. This is in the famine areas, strictly so-called, that is in parts of Meiktila, Myingyan, and Yemethin, to which the Famine Code has been applied, and also in the rest of the dry zone where there is no actual scarcity, but where there has been a widespread failure of crops. The numbers on famine relief works in Upper Burma continue to decline; the latest figures showing a total of 17,000.

THE weather is unsettled in Upper India, and, observes the Allahabad paper, if the conditions can hardly yet be described as unfavourable in regard to the monsoon, they are certainly equally far from being favourable. The latest weather reports speak of the barometer still falling and of the probability of dust-storms on the plains and of thunderstorms on the hills. These disturbances may be accompanied by cool weather, while what is required at present is hot, clear weather to melt the accumulations of last winter's snows. These snows have almost certainly been heavier than usual over a considerable part of the Himalayas. The report from the Kilba district says that the last fall of snow, viz., that of March 29th, was both heavy and extensive, while at Dras in Kashmir a foot of snow apparently fell as late as April 27th, and none of the higher passes are yet open. Should this cool weather and snowfall last for another fortnight, it could hardly fail to exercise an adverse influence on the summer rainfall of Upper India.

The special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Thursday, writes the *Daily News*, was in some respects extremely important. The question of the representation of the Municipality in the Bengal Council raised an animated discussion, the occasion being Mr. Tremearne's motion "that in the opinion of this meeting the representation of this Municipality in the Bengal Council should alternate between the Hindu, Mahomedan and other communities, and that a letter be ad dressed to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor beg ging him to give effect to these views, and to determine on the occasion of a vacancy which community shall be represented." There was a lamentable divergence of opinion among the three communities concerned. The Hindus, who are in the majority, voted against the motion, with a few exceptions; among these being Babus Kally Nath Mitter and N. N. Sen, who declined to vote; while a few Hindus were in favour of it. The Mahomedans voted for the motion to a man, but the Europeans, alas! that we should have to record it, were hopelessly divided. Messrs. Baker, Braunfeld and C. C. Stevens were against the motion; while Messrs. Phelps, Apcar and the Chairman declined to vote. When the motion was first put the votes were 21 for and 29 against; but on Mr. Tremearne demanding a poll, the result was 21 for and 32 against the motion, which was therefore lost, a result as unsatisfactory as it was deplorable. The question at issue, therefore, remains where it was before, and some other method of electing (or selecting) a municipal representative for the Bengal Council will have to be devised.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain McAllister, cleared yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yerterday from Moulmein (8th April), with a general cargo.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain A Jennings, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from New port (9th April), brought a cargo of 3,335 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Langbank, 2,968 tons, Captain W J Rout, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta (28th April), brought a cargo of 6,475 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,124 tons, Captain S Warington, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta (7th April) via Rangoon and Colombo, brought a cargo of rice and timber and Mrs Philbert and two children as passengers.

The B. I. C. N. Co's s s Damra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karrachi and Kattyawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg Capt and Mrs H D Mason, M D Pallonji, Jamadar Bahadoor Khan and 65 deck.

THE Hansa-Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,007 tons, Captain A Ziegenmeyer, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Antwerp (1st April) via Hamburg and Bremen, brought a general cargo and Dr. Redear and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Chupra s —.....	Hill	Moulmein, April 8.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Mozaffari s.....	McAllister ..	Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The steamer Ganges, began to load yesterday for Aden.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
April 10	Courtfield	Sheldrick	Cardiff	21	Port Said F O
11	Marathon H M S	Lindley.....	Trincomalee..		
15	Cossack H M S	Reynolds	Muscat		
	Pollux	Crailetto	Batoum		Zanzibar, &c.
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	26	Bombay
	A Provana It Men-of-War	Collitletti ...	Zeilla	21	Zeilla
16	Woodcock ...	Ogindinssen ..	Somali Coast.	19	Somali Coast
17	Stork H M S.	Gedge	Malta	23	Mauritius
	Acbitis	Brakenbury..	Saigon	17	Port Said F O
	Castry	Carr	Bassein	18	Port Said F O
	P De Soto longo	Sabater.....	Barcelona....	17	Manilla
19	Bonaventure H M S	Inglefield	Colombo		
	Britannia	Parlitt	London	19	Bombay
	C Chisholm..	Dale	Vizagapatam		London
20	Hesiuse	Hughes.....	Bushire	21	Jeddah
	Duke of Devonshire ...	Long	London	29	Brisbane
	Mayo R I M.	De Berry	Bombay		
21	Madura	Henders n ..	London	21	Calcutta
	Rewa.....	Morris	Calcutta	22	London
	M Valerie ..	Fellner	Bombay		Trieste
	Africa	Pollori	Mussowa....	21	Mussowa
	Arnes Mari	Von der Lee.	Batavia.....		Amsterdam
	Melbourne ..	Boardon	Bombay		Marseilles
22	Peninsular ..	Wheler.....	Bombay	22	London
	Admiral Venier o R Men-of-War.	West	Zanzibar		Hamburg
		Tommesi	Assab		
23	Woodcock ..	Ogindinssen..	Somali Coast	23	Berbera
24	A Provana It Men-of-War.	Collitletti	Zeilla.....		
	Melpomene..	C Batton	Portsmouth .		
	Riev	Skitsky	Odessa	25	Vladivostok
25	Woodcock ..	Ogindinssen..	Berbera		

Aden, April 25.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—10 cases tobacco, Manufactured R R Parukh and Co.
Brankscme Hall s—8 crates earthenware Goolam Hoosein Cailan.

FROM LONDON.

Britannia s—18 cases medicine etc, 17 cases provision etc, 3 bal s paper, 1 case glassware and 1 case cutlery, Philips and Co; 7 cases table salt, Abba Gunny, 28 cases medicine, 125 cases chemicals etc, 6 cases ham and 3 cases bacon, Treacher and Co; 60 cases oilmenstores etc, Bomonji Manekjee Panthaky; 20 cases chemicals, Esoof Ally Russoolji 13 casks biscuits, 1 case soap, Edulji Nusserwanjee; 1,400 drums chemicals, R Nusserwanjee; 9 cases cheese, 1 cases provision, 6 cases

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent., and consequently magnified in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Lt., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BASKETS ! BASKETS !! BASKETS !!! Try our WICK BASKETS for Keeping Cops, etc., A Speciality at the price Moderate, Fancy, Light, Durable.—Application to MAHESHURY BROTHERS, Cawnpur.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

ON VIEW Mr. F. Heyer's Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at Middle Colaba, next to Post Office, TO BE SOLD on 5th instant.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong as. 14; Souchong as. 12; and Common as. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Handmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rowley Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova, 35 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C," care of this Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SECRETARY for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India. Salary Rs. 200. Apply with testimonials to E. J. CRAGE, Esq., Solicitor, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, in a Native State, a qualified DEWAN, a NYAYADHISH, a PUBLIC WORKS OVERSEER and a FOUZDAR. Salaries Rs. 250, 150, 70, 50, respectively. Apply with Testimonials to "X. Y.," care of this office.

JUST RECEIVED a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen of World Cultivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality," Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beetson's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put up several times in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The food is good. Mr. PESTONJEE and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The servants are civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America. Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents Invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

AMONG THE

63 PRIZE MEDALS

AND

AWARDS

Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions

CHUBB AND SON

Obtained the only Gold Medals,

awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,

FOR

ENGLISH LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

THE latest telegraphic advices usually noticed in this column having been reported under Saturday evening's date, we open to-day with our weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	34,000	39,000	55,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	14,000	43,000	31,000
" Continent	42,000	22,000	58,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	6,442,000	4,473,000	7,631,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,836,000	2,010,000	3,130,000
" " to Continent do. ...	2,549,000	2,043,000	2,935,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	530,000	419,000	645,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds ...	3,749,000	3,090,129	4,081,240
" " Afloats	212,000	341,000	217,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,293,000	1,142,000	1,675,000
" London	5,000	5,000	7,000
American Afloat	90,000	165,000	154,000
East Indian "	13,000	14,000	7,000
Total ...	1,361,000	1,361,403	1,814,439
Price of Mid Ling-Americans ...	4 8-32d.	4 13-32d.	...
" Good Dhollera	3 15-32d.	3 7-16d.	...
Difference	21-32d.	31-32d.	...

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	20,839
" " Branches	Dec.	"	2,37,881
Other "	Dec.	"	27,043
Government Securities	Inc.	"	10,94,951
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	5,14,333
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	1,16,933
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	21,992
Cash	Dec.	"	10,20,174

Money became easier during the week, covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day, and on Thursday last the Directors in consequence reduced the bank's rate by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 9 per cent. The fact of the easier feeling in the market is borne out by the above figures, which show a diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance of some 10½ lakhs at 102½ lakhs, compared with an increase of nearly 23½ lakhs at the end of the previous week, at 112¼ lakhs. In Loans there is a falling off of over 5 lakhs; and Public Deposits at the Branches are more than 2½ lakhs less. Bills Discounted and Purchased are shown to be almost 1½ lakh more; and the balances held by other Banks have increased by ¾ lakh.

COTTON.—To-day the market has been quiet with again very little doing. Bengals are Re. 1 higher, but other descriptions are unchanged. Fully "good" Bengals for January delivery, were done at Rs. 170½; and there were buyers of "good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 216, but sellers held off.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unaltered alike in prices and in the quiet tone of the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7,281 bales.
Wheat	2,198 cwts.
Linseed	4,492 "
Rapeseed	13,573 "
Gingellyseed	2,034 "
Poppyseed	7,540 "
Castorseed	3,157 "
Rice	23,719 "

FREIGHTS.—Two steamers have been reported to-day as fixed, viz., Sheikh (s), for two picked ports, at 8s. per ton; and Venus (s), also for two picked ports (of which one is Hamburg), at 8s. 6d. For May shipment 1,000 tons have been booked for Hamburg, at 8s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has remained quiet in tone at 1s. 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which rates soon gave way 1-32d., and Merchants' Bills were placed to a small extent at 1s. 3 1-32d. A moderate amount of Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 2 31-32d., after which the price declined till 1s. 2 29-32d. was the best obtainable for Telegraphic and Demand, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'37½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady at 103 for Money, and 103 5-16 for this month's Settlement, and quotations have been maintained at this level to the close.

SHARES.—Several changes are reported to-day in prices, with an upward tendency chiefly noticeable in Mill Scrip, in which Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 40; Queen, Rs. 20; Swadeshi, Rs. 15, and China and Imperial Cotton, Rs. 10 each. Badham, Pile are Rs. 50 higher; Treacher, Rs. 25; Bombay Flour, Rs. 10, and Mofussil and New Berar Presses, each Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,400 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 1st May compared with the Statement of 24th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 24. Rs.	May 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,02,931	53,25,515
Do. do. at Branches	49,21,401	46,83,523
Other Deposits	2,71,93,920	2,71,66,377
Post Bills	5,106	4,045
Credits, undrawn	14,56,367	14,97,796
Rs...	5,50,79,493	5,48,75,777

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,07,61,648	1,18,55,599
Other authorised Securities	39,89,807	39,89,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,21,088	75,26,513
Loans do. do. do.	1,06,84,152	1,01,69,819
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,03,37,308	1,04,51,241
Dead Stock	4,12,440	4,12,699
Stamps and Stationery	22,035	22,326
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,05,585	2,22,580
Cash	1,17,50 367	1,02,21,193
Rs..	5,50,79,493	5,48,75,777

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Bhamo route to China right within the British frontier, and interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tali and Pashiang.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Assab Massaouah interrupted. Telegrams between these places are exchanged by boat.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	
Teheran	3	2	5 p.m.	..	18
Suez	3	3	p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd May, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	42	..	7
" Karachi	..	28	..	1
" Madras	..	46	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 2.

10 p.m. ... 82·0

MONDAY.—MAY 3.

6 a.m. ... 79·9
10 a.m. ... 85·3
2 p.m. ... 83·3
6 p.m. ... 82·5

THE LONGEST REIGN IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES BY GIFTED WRITERS.

COMMENCED MAY 1ST In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

PROGRAMME.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD),	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,"	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS,	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST,	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN,	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

LISBOA—May 1, at No. 1, Staunton Road, Poona, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, aged 75. Deeply regretted. R. I. P. (Lisbon papers please copy.)

PANCHGANI.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—May 2, at "Hill View," Panchgani, the wife of Julian Elton Young, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSSON—April 25, at Simla, the wife of G. H. C Andersson (G. F. Kellner & Co.), of a daughter.

GIBBONS—April 28, at Seaflah House, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Gibbons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—WHEELER—April 24, at Cuttack, in the Church of St. Epiphany, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, M.A., Chaplain of Cuttack, H. J. Bell, of Chandbally, to Elizabeth Annie, second daughter of the late John Wheeler, Esq., of Saverake, Wilts.

HEPPER—KEELAN—April 26, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. C. Spring, Chaplain, H. A. Lawless Hepper, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Colonel A. T. Hepper, D. S. O., R. E., to Kathleen Florence, elder daughter of E. J. Keelan, Esq., C. E.

MONRO—YOUNG—April 21, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Archibald Vere Munro, Indian Forest Department, to Isabel Mary, daughter of the Hon'ble W. Mackworth Young.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

THUILLIER—MACPHERSON—April 8, at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Government Chaplain, Lieutenant Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Bengal Artillery, Officiating Deputy Surveyor-General of India, to Annie Charlotte, elder daughter of G. Gordon Macpherson, Esq., M. D., Bengal Army.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

QUITE apart from the issue of the present war, it is a matter of much importance that a correct estimate should be formed of the value of the Turkish Army as a fighting machine. We republish a letter in which Mr. Julian Sturgis, who was in Constantinople in 1878 when the remnant of the army that had fought so heroically in the Shipka Pass had been beaten back on the capital by the Russian forces, encamped on a high plateau three miles from the city. He does full justice to the fine physique of the Turkish soldiers of that time. "They were splendid men. They were like French Zouaves, not taller, but more strongly built. Firm and active on their feet, they showed shoulders and chests of amazing spread and power. Their faces were of a healthy brick-dust colour, and all had the same look of honesty and kindliness." These were European Turks and soldiers of the regular army, and he distinguishes them from the irregulars, better known by the ill-omened name of Beshi Bazouks. The description is correct in every particular, but it scarcely does justice to the alert soldierly bearing of the Turkish soldiers and to their stature, which, with their breadth of shoulders, placed regiments of the line fully on par with the Guards of other armies. No doubt the troops forming a thin screen between the victorious Russians and Stamboul at that time were mostly "European Turks." The brunt of the fighting at Plevna and in the Shipka Pass had fallen on the Musulman levies from Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were of Slav race, converted to the religion of Islam after the great defeat which laid the once powerful Servian Empire prostrate. Bosnia-Herzegovina were assigned to Austria by the famous Schovaloff Memorandum, which, inter alia, settled beforehand the part of the booty to be given to the Dual Monarchy at the Congress of Berlin. The splendid soldiers drawn from those Provinces will never again fight under the banner of the Crescent; they swell the ranks of the Austro-Hungarian army. Sir Richard Burton, who understood perfectly what that transfer meant, held that it deprived the Ottoman Empire of one of its best military elements, and predicted that the loss of it would be felt when Turkey was fighting for her existence. When Lord Salisbury and Count Schovaloff agreed that the "administration" of these Mussalman Provinces should be entrusted to Austria, did they fully take that eventuality into consideration? It may have escaped their attention, preoccupied as they were with matters of apparently more immediate importance—the necessity of providing that Batoum should remain an open unfortified port, the future of Cyprus, and the like.

The number and consequently the military importance of the "European Turks" was seriously diminished at the Congress of Berlin. But Mr. Sturgis is mistaken, if, as his letter seems to imply, he imagines that the Asiatic contingents of the Ottoman army are inferior in physique, discipline, or military instinct to the "Turks" of Europe. The Turk of Anatolia is a born soldier, even more stalwart than his European convert. The men of the true Turkish race number some six millions, the backbone of the Empire. The Arab and African elements are also excellent fighting material, Mahomedan fanaticism supplying the place of patriotism, and military organisation, very thoroughly carried out doing the rest. Mr. Sturgis says very truly that the regular troops twenty years ago had a good character for discipline and conduct, "and a supreme reputation for fighting whenever they could trust their leaders. Under Baker, for instance, a small force of these men covering the retreat of Suleiman from the Balkans had performed a prodigy of war." Nothing could be more true. But the Turkish army under Ghazi Osman, at Plevna, and Suleiman Pasha in the Shipka Pass, had also performed prodigies of war. They held in check the whole force of Russia with a stubborn valour that won the praise of every foreign officer, and the very experienced war correspondents that witnessed it. The *Spectator's* correspondent strikes a jarring note when he repeats the gossip of the Constantinople cafes, though he does not assert that it deserved credence. "It was said, and believed by many, that they (the Turkish troops) had been sold to defeat; and if the passage of the Danube and of the Balkans were not sold by Turkish Pashas, most extravagant champions can only defend them from the charge of sacrificing their gallant men to their mutual jealousies by insisting on their almost incredible incapacity." Baker Pasha was not their extravagant champion, and he imputed to them neither treachery nor incredible incapacity. Osman Pasha showed a quality quite the reverse of incapacity when he kept the Russians at bay for several critical weeks before a position which owed its whole strength to his utilisation of the full powers of weapons of precision with unlimited supplies of ammunition. Suleiman's stand in the Shipka Pass was strategically a mistake, but nothing could surpass the magnificent resolution and energy with which he encountered the Russian enemy in that great defile. The march of Gouzkho's army over the Balkans in the depth of water in the face of blinding snowstorms, adding enormously to the difficulty of supplying the troops, upset all calculations and broke down all resistance. No one believed the feat possible. But when it was accomplished, Adrianople was occupied and the road to Constantinople was open. The statement that the Pashas were paid to let the Russians through the Balkans in the middle of winter is absurd; there was no force available to stop them after the surrender of Plevna and the retreat of Suleiman. Nor was it true that the pay of the Turkish troopr was stolen by their own Generals. There was no money in the treasury, and the pay was two years in arrears, when the army by prodigies of war came at one period very near rolling back the tide of invasion beyond the Danube.

The question is asked whether the discipline and loyalty of the Turkish army has been impaired during the last twenty years. An answer to that question will probably be furnished by the experience of the present war. It must be borne in mind that during the last ten years the Sultan's army has been very thoroughly organised by General von Goltz and other German officers, carefully selected for the purpose by the Kaiser William himself. The forces of the Ottoman Empire have been modelled on the German system. Military colleges have trained a new school of officers who may be expected to supply what Baker Pasha deemed the most pressing need in the war of 1877-8—properly instructed Company officers. Many of the Staff officers at that time were very efficient, and some of them of exceptional ability, But the regimental officers left a good deal to be desired. The *Times'* correspondent at Elassona when Marshal Edhem's troops were taking up their positions a month ago, spoke with hearty approval of the excellent order which prevailed, the workman-like manner in which everything was done, and the intelligence of the officers, most of whom had acquired an *esprit de corps*, and an interest in war at the military colleges. He also noted the military bearing of the rank and file, and the absolute absence of fear and indifference to the prospect of danger and suffering which manifestly animated them. They said they did not want any pay; they would fight for their country, the Kaliph, and Islam without money so long as they had food and a cartridge. That is the spirit which enabled them to keep the Russians—mightier foes than the Greeks—at bay for two years in the seventies. Marshal Edhem is an able and highly instructed officer. He served under Ghazi Osman at Plevna and is an excellent organiser. It is obvious that such an army, with a great military tradition to uphold, would under good leadership take a good deal of beating. Could it withstand the army of one of the Great Powers? On the war footing it can be raised to 700,000 well armed and thoroughly disciplined men. It would be rash to affirm that it could not again hold its own for one or even for two campaigns against any single Power. Against a combination of Powers it could fight, and fight obstinately, but it would scarcely hope to win.

As already stated there is in Bombay a marked absence of signs of famine in the mofussil; indeed, fewer cases of that dangerous and infectious disease, famine fever, have been treated in the hospitals than last year. But while we have not famine stricken people in the city asking for alms, the number of professional beggars is quite as large as it was before the plague broke out. Correspondents are frequently writing to us and complaining of the nuisance caused by the persistence of the fraternity in following up the unrelenting citizen with reiterated appeals for help. In the Native town they are an established institution and have their regular rounds, calling daily at the houses of benevolent shets, who look upon their relief as a religious duty. But when the mendicants extend their sphere of operations to the Fort and Malabar Hill, men of business rather resent the idea of encouraging them in their lazy mode of living, and complaints are frequent. It may be as well to point out to those who consider that the police do not prosecute the professional beggars with sufficient frequency that the law deals very gently with the class. Simple imprisonment without hard labour is the sole punishment provided in the Criminal Code against mendicancy. If all the beggars who emerge from the Native town, where their profession is not objected to, and come to the Fort and Malabar Hill, are dealt with according to law, our prison population will be largely augmented with non-productive residents. This would mean the practical establishment of the English system of indoor relief, with the difference that in England all inmates of the poor-house capable of working are made to do so. It is little or no punishment to a beggar to be imprisoned, so long as work—the one thing that he detests more than anything else—is not extracted from him.

JUST about twelve months ago the Corporation came to the conclusion that the time had come "when the organisation of the Health Department should be revised and brought in harmony with the growing sanitary requirements of the city." In accordance with this view a Committee consisting of no less than sixteen members was appointed to make the necessary enquiries and report thereon in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer. The Committee and their work have been referred to in Municipal debates from time to time, and the public have been awaiting their scheme of reform. But after a year's deliberation the mountain that was expected, turns out to be a molehill. The only suggestion the Committee have to offer is "the immediate construction of pail depots on such sites as the Commissioner may determine; it being understood that such depots are to be made use of pending the completion of house-connections." It is true that the report is only an interim one, but it must be said that a solitary recommendation on a matter of subsidiary importance and in support of which no facts are adduced, is a poor result to show for twelve months incubation. Some explanation of the infructuousness of the Committee's deliberation so far might well have been given in the interim report. There can be little doubt that when the plague has ceased from troubling the whole question of the sanitary administration of the city will be comprehensively dealt with by a higher authority than a Committee of the Corporation

THE popular opinion that the monsoon will break unusually early this year has not up to the present received confirmation from the Meteorological Department, as the monsoon forecast has still to be issued. But whether the rains break early or late, only a few weeks can now intervene before their approach. Under these circumstances Government have been well advised in issuing orders to all local plague authorities to make arrangements for the wet weather without delay. Where temporary hospital and segregation quarters have been provided, and are likely to be wanted for several weeks yet, they are to be made waterproof, and the floors are to be raised to prevent flooding. The Bombay Plague Committee have come to the conclusion that the temporary structures will not be required in the monsoon, and that the permanent buildings now being used as hospitals will suffice for the accommodation of patients, if the plague has not by that time entirely disappeared. But in many places in the Mofussil very few permanent buildings that would be suitable for plague hospital purposes and temporary structures have been provided. The Government order to make these buildings water-tight cannot be considered premature.

The retirement from the Civil Service of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, which shortly takes effect, will render vacant the Commissionership of Customs, Opium and Abkari, to which is attached the office of Reporter-General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay. We understand that Mr. J. M. Campbell, who was recalled from leave a short time back to resume his appointment as Collector of Bombay, has acc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

GREEKS REOCCUPY PHILIPIADA.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Greek Army has re-entered Epirus from Arta and reoccupied Philipiada.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

Lord Salisbury's proposal for a Conference in Paris has been discussed by the Powers and abandoned.

THE BAD LEADERSHIP OF THE GREEKS.

The retreat of the Greeks from Philipiada to Arta was, like the retreat from Lacissa, the result of deplorable leadership and unreasoning panic in which the morale and discipline of the force vanished. Out of eleven thousand Greek troops only one thousand were under fire.

THE LOSSES THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

The losses throughout the war on both sides have been remarkably small.

THE CRETANS DEMAND ANNEXATION TO GREECE.

The foreign Admirals met the Cretan insurgent leaders this morning and explained to them fully the scheme for the autonomy of the Island.

The insurgent leaders, however, refused to listen to it, and demanded annexation to Greece.

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

The following are the principal members of the new Greek Cabinet :—

M. Ralli, Premier and Minister of Marine.
M. Skouloudis, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Theotokis, Minister of Interior.
M. Tsamados, Minister of War.

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN NATAL.

The Maharajah of Dharbanga in a letter to the *Times* urges the English Government and people to appeal to Natal to relieve the grievous hardships of the Indian labourers there.

FURTHER TROUBLE ON THE GOLD COAST.

Lieut. Henderson, who with a fairly large escort had been making treaties with the Chiefs of the hinterland of the Gold Coast, was attacked at the beginning of April by Samory at Wa, which is within the British sphere.

The details are wanting, but a disaster is feared.

The Governor has summoned 300 Houssas from Lagos.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir William Cleaver Robinson.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The P. and O. steamer Caledonia, with mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Latest information shows the area under sesamum in India to be larger than first estimated ; Madras now reporting over a quarter million acres of the late crop against the original estimate of about a hundred thousand acres. Although the sowing was above the average, however, the yield is scanty, and is expected not much to exceed half the average crop. The revised estimate of the outturn for the whole of India is now roughly a hundred and seventy thousand tons compared with two hundred and fourteen thousand tons in the preceding year.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

There are no signs as yet of the crowd expected in Simla next month to be present at the commemoration addresses to the Queen-Empress through the Viceroy. Very few names of intending visitors so far have reached the Government of India, and it is believed most of the public bodies will adopt the sensible course of forwarding their addresses through the local Goverments.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A MAHOMEDAN MAGISTRAE.

LAHORE, MAY. 3.

A Mahomedan First-class Magistrate, formerly of Rawalpindi, but now under suspension, is being prosecuted at Lahore by the Punjab Government on charges of bribery. At the preliminary enquiry instituted by the Lieutenant-Governor upwards of thirty charges were brought forward. The accused is Malik Ahmad Khan, of a distinguished family, and leader of tiwanas of Shapur.

Great interest is taken in the case, which will last for afortnight.

SAD DEATH AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, MAY 3.

A gloom has been cast over this station owing to the death of Mrs. Cooke, the wife of General T. Cooke, commanding Karachi District. The deceased lady had been suffering for some time, and succumbed this morning. The deceased lady was very popular in this station, and much sympathy is felt for the General.

The funeral took place this evening, and was largely attended.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

HONG KONG, MAY 1.

The Florio Rubatti no Company's steamer Lotimbro left here to-day for Bombay.

MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 3.

Mail steamer Thames, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras 3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 112½
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63½
Bar Silver 28 3-16

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY. 3.

There were 6 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 5.

In the Special Plague Hospital one was admitted, 5 discharged cured, and one died, leaving 158 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were discharged cured, reducing the number of those under treatment to 29.

The Military Search Party searched 4,056 houses, discovering 3 cases and 1 corpse.

The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered 2 cases. The G. H. parties searched the village of Hadapsar and the country to the north and south.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A largely attended meeting of the Parsee community was held, to-day, at Rustomjee Cowasjee's Fire-temple under the presidency of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee. It was unanimously resolved to present an address to the Queen for the Diamond Jubilee. A draft address was adopted. The trustees of the local charity funds were authorised to prepare and sign an address. The chairman was requested to submit the same to her Majesty through the Viceroy.

MR. ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

RAJKOT, MAY 3.

Taking advantage of the presence here of the agent of the well-known Sheth Adamji Peerbhoy who is deputed with the laudable purpose of distributing his large-hearted charities in these parts, a large and influential meeting of the representatives of the Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan communities assembled, last evening, at the Vala Darbar's Mansion, and unanimously and with acclamation passed a resolution expressive of their cordial appreciation of Sheth Adamji's noble exertions for the relief of his poor brethren, especially during the present dire visitations, the famine and the plague, and of his numerous magnificent charitable gifts aggregating to a princely sum both within and beyond India, and the high sense the meeting entertained of the Shet's sterling worth and the high qualities of head and heart with which Providence has endowed him.

The president, Mr. Cooverjee Coyajee, was asked by the meeting to wire the resolution to Sheth Adamji.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Caledonia, expected to arrive here, at 5 a.m., on Friday :—

Adge, Lieut D R	King, Mr S G O and Mrs
Adams, Miss F	Lamb, Major
Barham, Mr	McMahon, Capt. Mrs infant and maid
Batt, Mr F G	Macleod, Major and Mrs A W
Bradshaw, Lieut and Mrs	Minoh, Mrs
Brett, Capt and Mrs E W and child	Marshall, Mr R W G
Cockin, Mrs	Maden, Capt
Cooper, Miss L E	Newsome, Mr J W
Dharandsley, Mr E C	O'Connor, Mr T
Downe, Miss K	Oldfield, Lieut G E B
Farrer, Mr	O'Donnell, Dr and Mrs J D
Graves, Miss	Spencer, Surg-Capt C G G
Holmes, Capt H G	Swift, Miss
Hollis, Mr A B	Walker, Lieut M R
Hollis, Jr, Mr	West, Mr D K
Johnson, Miss	Walker, Mr
Keef, Mr W C	Wirson, Mr

MAHOMEDAN VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

"THE present state of affairs in regard to Turkey," writes a well-informed Mussalman Nawab to us, "is looked upon by Mahomedans in India with keenest interest mingled with sorrow ; and there is not the slightest doubt that the unpleasant relations now existing between England and Turkey are a constant source of regret to Moslems in general. The great regard and sympathy for Turkey that prevail amongst the Mussalmans of India at the present time are of a nature that I never noted before. But this attitude of their minds is not in the least detrimental to the feelings of sincere loyalty they entertain for the British Government.

"A numerous body of educated Mahomedans in order to commemorate her Majesty's long reign, are now making public their loyalty to the Queen-Empress with their best wishes for her Empire ; and they have created loyal enthusiasm amongst the Moslem public. The address prepared by the Mahomedans for the coming occasion bears testimony to this fact. In spite of the unexpected calamities, of both famine and plague, the Mahomedans are eagerly waiting to celebrate her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The General Committee for the purpose, formed under Sir Syed Ahmed, has excited great enthusiasm amongst the members of the community, especially in the North-West. The last meeting that was held in Delhi was unique in its character. I never before saw such a large and distinguished gathering of Mussalmans from every rank and grade assembled in a town which for centuries was the capital of the Moslem rulers."

Sir Syed Ahmed communicated with the Viceroy on the subject of a proposed deputation to England to present the address, and received the following reply from the Private Secretary, dated April 24 :

As soon as I received your letter of the 1st instant, I laid it before his Excellency the Viceroy, and his Excellency at once took steps to ascertain her Majesty's wishes with regard to the deputation which the Mahomedans of India, as represented by your committee, desired to send to England, on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign.

My telegram of the 22nd instant has informed you of the directions which her Majesty has been pleased to give ; and I am desired by his Excellency the Viceroy to say that while he recognises how highly those to whom it was proposed to entrust this duty would have valued the honour of presenting an address to her Majesty in person, he has, no doubt, that all will feel that her Majesty's wishes are paramount.

The Queen-Empress has authorised the Viceroy to receive addresses on her behalf, and if your committee should desire to send a deputation to present the address to the Viceroy at Simla, his Excellency will be happy to make arrangements for receiving it.

I am desired to say that the other proposals for the celebration of this occasion, which are explained in your letter, have his Excellency's cordial approval, and that he has observed with the highest satisfaction this renewed evidence of the loyal devotion of the Mahomedans of India to the throne of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The address, after the usual preamble, states :—

May it please your most gracious Majesty,—Almighty and most high God has bestowed on us His humble servants, blessings for which we cannot duly express our gratitude; and among these is that we are the subjects of so just, merciful, and gracious an Empress and protector of her people, whose far-reaching Empire is always illumined by the light of the sun and on whose realm he never sets. But it is not the light of the sun only that has illumined your Empire, but even more than the sun, the light of your justice, mercy, and grace has brightened the hearts of all your subjects and filled them with devotion and loyalty to your great Empire.

We, your Mussalman subjects of India, have not words to express our gratitude for the peace and protection, security of life and property and religious toleration in which we live under your Majesty's rule. Therefore, prayers rise from our hearts continually to the threshold of God Almighty that your life may be prolonged and that your kingdom may endure.

God most high of his goodness and grace has made your Majesty's rule more blessed and more magnificent, more extensive and more enduring than the rule of any other monarch ; and of His grace and goodness has given us, your Mussalman subjects in India, the privilege of taking part in the joy and happiness of celebrating the sixtieth year of your reign. We, therefore, humbly present through this address our heartfelt congratulations, and our delegates, who have been elected by your Mussalman subjects in every province of India, wait at the august threshold of your Majesty's presence to present on behalf of all your Mussalman subjects of India this address, in the hope that your gracious Majesty of your Imperial favour and goodness will deign to accept this our humble offering of thankfulness and congratulations.—Your devoted Mussalman subjects in India.

THE *Pioneer* denies that the plague has broken out in the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

MOVING WITH THE TIMES.

FROM what has recently come under my own personal observation, it will be no fault of the old amateur champion, W. G. George, if professional pedestrianism is not put on its feet once again under much happier auspices, too, than have ever before been associated with foot running. George has already constituted himself hon. secretary *pro tem.* of the proposed Professional Athletic Association, and in this capacity has approached very many of our leading sportsmen to lend their patronage to the movement. He has also written a very sensible letter to the sporting Press setting out concisely the aims, objects, and scope of the association. Running against the old Moseley Harrier in Fleet-st. recently—and what a wonderful street this is for happenings and renewals of old acquaintances—he was full of his new scheme, and spoke most hopefully of the future of pedestrianism. The names of the different noblemen who had promised support were numerous, and if my memory serves, the Prince of Wales had also written approvingly of the object in view. In addition, the new stars were gradually awakening to the importance of it, were eager to accord support, and, in short, were ready to push ahead with all despatch. E. C. Bredin, though a little lukewarm at first, will fall in line, so that we may shortly find all plain sailing. With the development of the scheme, other pens than mine must deal, but I cannot help thinking that there is much to be done in connection therewith—work, too, that a few of the leaders in amateur circles might reasonably assist in. George considers that professional running "received almost its death blow some ten years ago with the Goat and Hutchins fiasco at Lillie Bridge." There may be some small amount of truth in this assertion, but he ought to know as well as anyone that pedestrianism at Sheffield and other noted centres had been on the decline long before Gent came into prominence. The reference therefore might just as well have been omitted. I have no desire to rake up unsavoury records of the past, for the simple reason that it will be best for all concerned to let bygones be bygones if the new movement is to command extensive and loyal support. Gent and Hutchins gave the game away, as sporting men have it, very palpably, but cleverer men have done things equally despicable, but have had the good luck (from their point of view) not to be found out. Track and ground proprietors may assist in this promised revival with the handiest results, for if once the Sheffield handicaps were revived on proper lines there should be any amount of support forthcoming. The amateur ranks have provided a few favourites in these events, Arthur Wharton being a notable example. Now, however, that we have professional football teams here, there, and everywhere, there is any amount of material at hand. As an old admirer of foot runners, I am delighted to see the move with the times, and shall watch its progress with keen interest.

THE CYCLISTS ASTIR.

Whilst all this is going on amongst foot runners, there seems some likelihood that the professional cyclist will follow on similar lines. At the present time they are governed and legislated by the National Cyclists' Union, but the repressive regulations now and again adopted appear as gall and wormwood to the crack racing men, and there has been a few plaintive appeals for a professional cyclists' union or association. All this goes to show the tendency of the time. Not so very long ago the so-called amateurs were infinitely superior as a class to the professionals, but with the old school dying out and the weeding out of shady ones from the amateur rank, all this has been altered, and now there are scores upon scores of crack professionals to every star on the amateur path. There can be very little doubt, but the rulers of cycling sport have been grossly imposed upon in the past, and are not now disposed to treat the new pros. any too leniently, but unless they legislate upon sound lines, and without displaying vindictiveness, they may find the men who are earning the salaries of Cabinet Ministers too powerful for them. As an instance of the progress some of these riders are making in the world I may mention that only a short time ago it became necessary suddenly to close a certain enclosure where professional riders had been employed. This, of course, left some of the less fortunate cyclists in dire straits, but a well-known professional star, who last season made a pile of money, came to the rescue of the unemployed with a cheque for £50. Truly, we are getting on with our sports. While on the topic of professional cycling, I should like to record my satisfaction at finding the challenge cup business dying out generally. Within my own certain knowledge, these challenge cups have been responsible for more roguery and deceit than anything else again. The object of the sports promoting clubs may be honourable enough in the first instance, but in many cases no sooner as a valuable challenge trophy been won by a likely rider for the first time than extraordinary endeavours are made to get the holder defeated. A notable instance of this kind came under my notice a few years ago—not singular, perhaps, but sufficiently palpable as to afford an illustration. A certain cyclist residing somewhere between the Midlands and the North Road had won a very valuable trophy twice, and had but to prove successful once again to claim it as his own. The promoters by one means or another got together a most formidable lot of opponents with the hope of saving the cup, but during the afternoon it leaked out that the race was "a gift" for the holder, inasmuch as the better men had been got at. But they had bargained a little too early. There was one rider, Fentiman by name, who had something of a chance, although not a great one, it was thought. To be perfectly safe he was "approached," and to his everlasting credit let it be said that he indignantly refused to listen to the suggestions made. Cutting the story short, Fentiman had to compete in the final with every man riding to upset his chances by "pocketing" the rest. Never were biters more severely bitten. Long before they usually commenced to ride for position Fentiman had slid through quietly and settled down on the inside. First one and then another challenged him for position, hoping to tire him out before the final sprint came, but he held his own like the fine general he was, and when the final burst came the others had fairly spun themselves out by spasmodic sprints, and Fentiman sailed home an easy winner. By-the-way, this rider was the first to break the three miles record on an air-tyred machine.

THE KING OF TERRORS.

The King of Terrors has been busy amongst our old football heroes of late, two good men and true in W. H. Gwynn and Fred Hargreaves having been taken from amongst us. It would be idle for me to attempt to say which had earned the greater fame in their respective spheres of action, but probably the celebrated Welsh half-back has written his name more prominently in the annals of the game than the genial giant who so ably captained the Blackburn Rovers' team in their earlier days. Of W. H. Gwynn's work both in the field of play and in the council chamber, it will be unnecessary for me to speak. In the earlier eighties I well remember what renown he won with the Swansea Club, and when at length he was called upon to do duty for Wales in the international matches of 1884-85, he won the approval of every critic whose opinion was of any value. Although Wales was beaten upon each occasion, the subtle work of Gwynn was allowed to be equal to anything seen, and it should not be forgotten that A. Rotherham was at his very best at the time. But England had a great side in those days, and it is to be doubted if a better three-quarter line has ever worn the rose-decorated jersey than those did duty at Swansea. They were : J. J. Hawcridge (Bradford), A E. Stoddart, and G. C. Wade ; the four three-quarter system had not then been adopted. It will thus be seen what a powerful lot Wales had to contend against behind the pack, besides having Rotherham and Payne against them at half. Gwynn in this game did wonders, and quite bore out the good opinions of the 1884 critics after his display in the international at Leeds. The well-known writer on Rugby Union topics, whose racy notes are as welcome as his forward play was vigorous, Arthur Budd, has written that W. H. Gwynn was probably the most scientific half-back who has ever played for Wales. It may be interesting to present day players to hear what Mr. Gwynn had to say on the characteristics of the four three-quarter system introduced by the way, by the Cardiff club in the first instance. The old Welsh half-back has writen : "The vitality and success of the four three-quarter system depend upon play and scientific combination. For the attainment of these essentials it is absolutely indispensable (1) that the forwards and halves be content to work the play so that the attacking resources of the quartette be utilised to the fullest extent ; (2) that the passing be low and rapid, with both hands on the ball, and so delivered that the receiver is enabled to take when on the move ; (3) that the three-quarters stand not more than seven yards, and fairly well behind one another. After elaborate directions have been detailed for forwards, half-backs, and three-quarters, Mr. Gwynn has ventured to jot down the following "sequences of effective passes, which, when attempted under certain circumstances, are extremely difficult to check : (1) From halves to near center to second centre, back to first centre, right out over second centre to wing ; (2) from halves to first centre, righ out to wing, back to second centre, back to wing. All this elaboration goes to show how very carefully the painstaking half-back had thought out the best methods of attack, and Rugby players will recognise at once how nicely the passes are calculated to upset the opposition. Of Mr. Fred. Hargreaves I have but indistinct recollections, except that he was one of the grand line of half-backs, with speed, weight, and skill. His genial, round face, and gigantic figure left the best impressions on one's mind, and glancing back over some of the more famous games in which I saw him engaged, I can recall nothing but what was gentlemanly and sportsmanlike. With Hugh McIntyre on the wing and F. Hargreaves in the centre position at half-back, opposing forwards had no easy task in brushing either of them aside. As a right wing player, J. Hargreaves, his younger brother, did much valuable work for the old Rovers' team. I must refresh my memory with some of their doings, for no club has earned a more distinguished reputation. Fortune has not smiled upon the Rovers of late, but it is by no means improbable that we may see them at the top of the tree again before many years are over.

TURKISH REGULARS IN 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—In late May or early June of 1878 I rode up from the end of the Golden Horn to the very front of the Turkish troops who lay encamped about the city. My companion was the editor of an Indian newspaper, who, after an adventurous ride up the valley of the Euphrates, had come on to Constantinople with a letter of introduction to Baker Pasha. It was a lovely morning, and we cantered up green slopes which reminded me of the downs of Sussex. After a time we began to be stopped by Turkish sentries, who each in turn let us pass, grinning in a wide, friendly manner at the voluble assurances of our guide. I do not know what dignities or titles he bestowed upon us ; but they opened the way before us till we came in due course to a high ridge of the downs, where in a trench and under an awning of green boughs sat three or four fezzed Generals in Council. Baker Pasha was very courteous ; but yet it was plain that we ought to have been stopped long before.

We had ridden into the very front of him and clear in the bright sunshine, and, as it seemed, on the next line of downs were the tents of the Russians. It was the extreme good nature of those grinning Turkish soldiers which had brought us plump upon a council of war in the very first ditch. So my impression of the common soldiers of Turkey has been always a pleasant one. They were splendid men. They were like French Zouaves, not taller, but more strongly built. Firm and active on their feet, they showed shoulders and chests of an amazing spread and power. Their faces were of a healthy brick-dust colour, and all had the same look of honesty and kindliness. These were European Turks, and soldiers of the regular army ; and from all that I heard of them my impression was justified. They were sharply distinguished by those who had been with them in the war from the irregular troops, who in the day of battle were as likely as not to be off on plundering expeditions of their own. They had a good character for discipline and conduct, and a supreme reputation for fighting whenever they could trust their leaders. Under Baker, for instance, a small force of these men, covering the retreat of Suleiman from the Balkans, had performed a prodigy of war.

And now mark the irony of popular argument ! To speak well of the European private of the Turkish regular army, as of the Roumelian peasant, his brother, is taken as a defence of Turkish rule. No men had a stronger case against their rulers than those dumb, kindly men whom I saw on that summer morning. Their pay, or so much of it as had ever left Stamboul, had been stolen from them by their own Turkish Generals. It was said and believed by many that they had been sold to defeat ; and if the passage of the Danube and of the Balkans were not sold by Turkish Pashas, their most extravagant champions can only defend them from the charge of sacrificing their gallant men to their mutual jealousies by insisting on their almost incredible incapacity. The poor Turks of Europe have not been massacred directly by their rulers ; so much they owe them, and no more. Twenty years ago they were the one sound element in a rotten State. They have been swindled and sacrificed. Is it possible that their discipline and loyalty are still unimpaired.—Yours, &c.,

JULIAN STURGIS.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Act makes a distinction between public streets and private streets with the result that a fourth part of Bombay is a hopeless puzzle of intricate passages built without plan, full of obstructions, and filthy beyond description. The Health Officer does not clean them, the Commissioner does not light them, and the Police do not interfere with them. If we are to have a new Bombay then private streets must be abolished, and any passage which gives access to one or more houses let to tenants must be regarded as a public street which the Municipality must clean and light, and where obstructions will not be tolerated. The Municipality can then straighten and widen these streets and enforce set-backs for the public good.

About one lakh a year is usually allotted by the Municipality for the expenses of set-backs, but five lakhs might be spent with advantage. What is much wanted is an easy method of calculating the compensation to be awarded instead of the cumbrous process under the Land Acquisition Act and a suit in the High Court. A table of ground values might be drawn up by a Commission and revised from time to time, which would be binding upon the public, and then it would be a simple matter to add the cost of the buildings. The extraordinary number of steps, platforms, and projections on streets require to be removed in a summary manner without compensation, but the Municipality might pay for the cost of the alteration necessary to get into a house when the steps are removed. In nine cases out of ten, these steps are pure encroachments on the street. This simple measure would be a vast improvement, and it is extraordinary that nothing has been done to improve the line of streets by this means. If such steps were removed summarily, if set-backs were enforced vigorously, and if private streets were abolished, Bombay would be transformed in ten years.—Yours, &c.,

W. R. H.

AN effort is being made by cyclists to commemorate the Record Reign by establishing the "Cyclists' Parliamentary and Municipal Association," the object of which is to unite cyclists and those interested in motor-cars with a view to safeguarding their interests. To this end a manifesto has been issued "to the cyclists of Great Britain and Ireland" calling upon them to join the association, which is to have cyclist representatives in Parliament and on municipal bodies, who will insist on fair play on matters affecting cycle tracks, mile stones, kiosks, cyclists' shelters, etc. The central offices of the association are at 53, Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W.

DEATH OF DR. J. C. LISBOA.

THE Bombay medical profession has been deprived of a very useful member by the death of Dr. J. C. Lisboa, which occurred on Saturday last, at his temporary residence in Poona, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was one of the earliest Graduates of the Grant Medical College ; and owing to the suavity of his manner, unvarying courtesy to all, and obliging disposition, his practice went on increasing year after year for a long period, enabling him to acquire a handsome competence. He became a very popular and successful medical adviser to Parsees, chiefly living at Churney Road, Dhobie Talao, and the surrounding locality. Government had nominated him a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University ; and he was, at one period, elected Syndic of the Faculty of Medicine of the University. Having gained the high opinion of his contemporaries, among whom were such well-known medical men as Drs. Carvalho, Bhau Daji, Atmaram Pandurang, Dosabhoy Bejonjee, &c., he enjoyed for ten years the honour of being president of the Grant College Medical Society, and that of president of the Bombay Medical Union for four years. He was also a Fellow of the Geographical and Medical Societies of Lisbon, and a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Bomoay Natural History Society.

Dr. Lisboa was born in 1823 in Assagaum, a little village in Goa, and joined the Grant Medical College, which was opened four months after his arrival in Bombay, with the object of studying medicine. His career was brilliant throughout. He won several prizes, and having completed his five years' course, passed the final examination with great credit. Soon afterwards, he was selected to fill the post of assistant to the Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital and of Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College. A short time later, Dr. J. Peet, chief surgeon, proceeded on furlough to Europe, when Dr. Morehead, the renowned Principal of the College, selected Dr. Lisboa to officiate for Dr. Peet as Lecturer on Anatomy in the College, and as Surgeon in the Jamsetji Hospital. Dr. Morehead must have entertained a high opinion of the abilities of Dr. Lisboa when he selected him to officiate for such a veteran medical officer like Dr. Peet, even though there were at the time three or four European surgeons on the staff of the College. Dr. Lisboa successfully performed several difficult operations in lithotomy, amputations, &c., which were considered rare feats in those days on the part of the local medical profession. He so far distinguished himself in the discharge of his duties that he was complimented, in highly eulogistic terms, by the president of the Medical Board of the time, the predecessor of the Surgeon-General with the Government in the present day. His services were also mentioned conspicuously in the Hospital Records of 1851, and gained him a wide reputation in Western India.

In later life, Dr. Lisboa commenced a systematic study of Botany, which was not then a subject regularly taught in the Grant Medical College, though a few lectures were delivered as an introduction to Materia Medica. He made a name for himself for his extensive knowledge of, and researches in the subject, and has had the satisfaction of having two grasses named after him, namely, *Tripogon Lisboa* and *Andropogon Odoratus Lisboa*. The late Dr. Dymock mentions in the Pharmacographia Indica that the latter grass was discovered by Mrs. Lisboa, who had been materially assisting her husband in his scientific researches. Mr. Prebbly, late of Messrs. Kemp and Co., and Dr. Dymock extracted an oil from this grass, which was said to be sweet and very agreeable. Dr. Lisboa contributed several papers to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Bombay Natural History Society on the plants of Mahableshwar and plants not mentioned in Dalzell and Gibson's Bombay Flora. He wrote six papers on "The Grasses of the Bombay Presidency ;" and also the "Useful Plants of the Bombay Presidency," which forms the bulk of the 25th volume of the "Bombay Gazetteer." He read several interesting lectures on "Plants of the Bible" before the Gremie Lusitano, of which he was for many years the president, and before the Institute Luso-Indiano. When a Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in the time of Sir James Fergusson, for the protection of game and fish, Dr. Lisboa published a list of plants employed by the natives in order to poison or to kill fish. Perceiving the great utility of botany to Indians, Dr. Lisboa founded a scholarship in the Grant Medical College by depositing a sum of Rs. 3,000, the interest on which is awarded for the encouragement of students possessing a good knowledge of botany. Another valuable paper of Dr Lisboa was on the "Climate of Mahableswar," and another on the Method of roughly ascertaining the height of a hill by the character of the plants growing on it. Dr. Lisboa also devoted special attention to Leprosy, and wrote a paper on the subject, which was very favourably reviewed by the English and Scotch Medical Journals.

This was followed by another, in which he detailed the experiments made with the oil of Banchee, both internally and externally. Dr. A. V. Carter, in his well-known work on Leprosy, gives Dr. Lisboa the credit of having been the first in India to take up the study of leprosy. He read several valuable papers before the Grant College Medical Society ; and in his presidential addresses embodied various topics of professional interest at great length. In his addresses of 1872, he propounded his opinion on the advantages of the habitual use of opium, a long time before the agitation against it commenced, and again in his presidential address of 1889. He had lately undertaken to write a "Flora of the Useful Plants of the Bombay Presidency." The Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon elected him a member of the first class. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London ; and a corresponding member of the Academie Internationale de Geographic Botanic of France, which also awarded him a medal for *merit scientifique*. In his private life, Dr. Lisboa was unassuming and generous-hearted ; his unobtrusive charity was known only to a few ; and he was loved and esteemed by all who came in contact with him.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

DURING the week ending on April 30th the total mortality from plague in the three principal cities, and in the districts of the Bombay Presidency, was as under :—

Cities.			Cases.	D'ths.
Bombay	...	...	227	169
Karachi	..	...	114	81
Poona	...	...	118	107
DISTRICTS.	Imported. Cases	Imported. D'ths.	Indigenous. Cases.	Indigenous. D'ths.
Ahmedabad	2	1	1	...
Surat	1	...	78	55
Thana	5	3	212	152
Nassik	...	1	...	...
Poona	8	8	3	3
Sholapur	1	1	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	84	77
Ratnagiri	2	...	17	17
Baroda Territory	...	...	32	21
Kathiawar	6	3	15	8
Kolhapur	...	...	3	3
Cutch	...	...	325	275
Palanpur	...	...	2	2
Karachi	3	1	7	3
Hyderabad	...	...	54	39
Shikarpur*	25	18	96	59
Total	53	36	1,388	1,071

Total deaths for the week 1,107
Previous record 23,149
Total mortality to date 24,256

*The figures for Shikarpur include cases and deaths which took place some weeks previously.

No deaths or cases were reported from Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, Savantvady, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar. At Mandvie, in Kutch, there were no less than 305 cases and 260 deaths, bringing up the total mortality in that small place to 441. The mortality for the whole Presidency was 248 less than in the previous week, 400 less than in the week ending April 6, and 759 lower than in the week ending April 9.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results :—

WARD.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	3	0	21
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	2	1	
C	Market	0	0	12
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	1
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	3	0	
E	Mazagon	2	1	18
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	2	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	8	0	
	First Nagpada	2	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	2	
G	Mahim	2	0	4
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	6
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	0	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Jain	0	1	
	Dharavi Plague	0	1	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	1	
	Hindu Fever	0	1	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	0	
	Churney Road	0	2	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Lohana	0	1	
	Dossa Osval	0	0	14
	Parel	0	2	
	J J Hospital	0	0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder	0	2	
	Colaba	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Bhatia	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	1	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	0
	Reay Road	0	0	
	Telega	0	1	6
	Total	26	22	86

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	0	0	14
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomfarkhari	2	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	1	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	2	17
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	3	1	
	Tardeo	1	1	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	2	1	
G	Mahim	2	0	1
	Worli	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		2	
	Wari Bunder		1	
	Jain		2	
	Dharavi Plague		0	
	Arthur Road		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Hindu Fever		0	
	Sion Road		1	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Lohana		1	9
	Dossa Osval		0	
	Parel		0	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Chhatri Sarang		0

remarks and suggestions made by the Health Officer in his report, dated the 24th August, 1896, in connection with the insanitary condition of the city, have been carefully noticed by the Standing Committee in paragraph 19 of their review, and are glad to see that many improvements have already been effected in some of the directions indicated by him. The necessity for systematic and speedy action in regard to the drainage of the city and the revision of the Building Regulations on which the Health Officer has laid such special stress, has been illustrated in a terrible manner by the present outbreak of plague."

THE NEW BURIAL-GROUND AT TANK BUNDER.

The committee of Mahomedan gentlemen appointed by the community to make necessary arrangements for the new Mahomedan burial-ground at Tank Bunder held its first meeting at Mr. Haji Jakeria's house under the presidency of Moulvi Hydayatulla.

The following were appointed to form a working committee :—Moulvi Hydayatulla (chairman); Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel (vice-chairman); Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgay and Haji Oomer Jamal (secretaries); Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel and Mr. Suleman Abdul Vahed (treasurers). Haji Yusuf Ismail having announced that a Mahomdean resident had promised to bear all the expenses of erecting a musjid and a tank in the cemetery, the question of raising a fund for the purposes was postponed for the present.

A fund was started to cover the expenses of laying out a garden, and to employ gardeners and gravedriggers, &c., for which Mr. Haji Ahmed Patel subscribed Rs. 100; Mr. M. I. Mukba, Rs. 100; Haji Jusuf Ismail, Rs. 100; Suleman Abdul Wahed Rs. 100; and Haji Ibrahim Haji Oosman Rs. 50 on the spot. The following members undertook to bear the cost of disposing of 500 dead bodies of persons whose relations could not bear the expenses, Messrs. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel; Haji Suleman Abdool Vahed; Haji Oomer Jamal, and Haji Yusuf Ismail. The new cemetery will be opened to receive dead bodies from to-day.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Owing to indisposition consequent upon continuous heavy work which devolved on General Gatacre, President of the Plague Committee, he could not accompany the other members of the Committee who proceeded to Uran and Karanja, on inspection for plague purposes.

CLOSING OF SAHEBS' SERVANTS HOSPITAL.

The marked absence of plague cases among Saheba' servants for many days past has induced the authorities to close the hospital, and it was accordingly closed from yesterday.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. on Sunday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,518; and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,990, making a total of 4,508 persons. Departures by sea 1,788 and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,995, making a total of 3,783 persons. From 6 a. m. on Sunday, to 6 a. m., yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road was as under :—Arrivals by sea 3,109, and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways, 2,342, making a total of 5,451 persons. Departures by sea 1,008, and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,177, making a total fo 3,185 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,266 persons.

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The monthly report of Dr. Chowksey, on the sick treated in the Arthur Road Hospital shows that on March 1st 98 patients were under treatment for bubonic fever, and during the month 193 were admitted. Of these, 35 were cured, 3 " discharged otherwise," 17 transferred to the Government House Hospital, Parel, 165 died, and 71 remained under treatment at the end of the month. Of the 193 admitted during the month, no less than 54 died within 24 hours after admission, and 34 more during the next 24 hours.

PLAGUE AT REVDANDA.

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths which occurred in Revdanda, in Alibag, during the months of March and April last :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
23rd March		5	4
25th "		3	3
26th "		4	4
27th "		6	6
28th "		10	5
29th "		12	10
30th "		5	6
31st "		4	5
1st April		10	11
2nd "		8	8
3rd "		10	10
4th "		12	12
5th "		10	10
6th "		15	15
7th "		8	9
8th "		11	11
9th "		18	18
10th "		13	13
11th "		13	13
12th "		21	21
14th "		20	20
15th "		14	14
16th "		18	18
17th "		15	15
18th "		12	12
19th "		7	7
20th "		7	7
21st "		9	9
22nd "		8	8
24th "		5	5
Total.....		332	328

CASES IN AHMEDABAD.

Last Wednesday, writes an Ahmedabad correspondent, a plague case occurred in the "Samla Pole." The man was taken to the hospital, where he died the next day. Some portion of the " Samla Pole " has been segregated by the order of civil surgeon, and the inmates thereof are supplied with food and necessaries at present. They will be set free after a week. Another case has happened, to-day, at Khamashi Street, where one Ghanchi was found stricken with the malady. He was also carried to the plague hospital near the camp.

THE DHARAVI PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Fifty-nine is the total number of patients admitted in this hospital up to the end of this month, out of which eleven doubtful cases of high fever were discharged cured, seven cases of plague discharged cured, eight cases of plague are convalescent, buboes in most of the cases suppurated, and are in the hospital for more than a fortnight, twelve cases died after rigorous treatment, eighteen cases were brought to the hospital in a moribund condition, and died within thirty-six hours of their admission and one case is under treatment; so out of twenty-seven cases of plague under rigorous treatment, fifteen can safely be reported to have been cured and twelve died. The percentage of recovery was 55·5.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the 2nd and 3rd May shows :—Remaining under treatment, 14—thirteen being males, and one female.

During the month of April 41 patients were admitted (33 males and 8 females); 6 were discharged cured (3 males and 4 females); 22 died (19 males and 3 females); and 13 remaining under treatment (12 males and 1 female); of whom 11 are in the convalescent ward. Three patients were discharged cured during the last week, the names of whom are as follows :—(1) Dinbai Jivaji, 7 months, brought from the observation ward, Ward Bunder Hospital, kept in the observation ward of this hospital for 4 days more, and discharged. (2) Ahmedalli Ismailji, aged 22 years. (3) Ismailji Alibhoy, aged 12 years. At present there are 14 patients under treatment (13 males and 1 female), of whom 10 are in the convalescent ward, and one in the observation ward, and are under treatment of Dr. Mrs. Bahis, Dr. Ebrahim, Hakim Mahomed Dayam, and Hakim Misre.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

The report of the Hindu Fever Hospital from 7 a.m. 1st May to 7 a.m. 2nd May shows :—1 died, 1 discharged cured, and 27 remaining under treatment.

From 7 a.m. 2nd May to 7 a.m. 3rd May show :—2 admitted, 1 died, and 28 remaining under treatment.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The Government of India, or rather the several Local Governments, seem to be still acting with curious supineness in the matter of disinfection and rail quarantine. That many plague questions require cautious handling seems to have led to excessive caution in all instances, of which the recent destruction of plague germs under cultivation is a striking instance. There seems little doubt that the plague might originally have been confined to Bombay if sufficiently heroic measures had been taken in the first instance. Land quarantine is now coming in force of its own accord, though Government may consider it impossible. As each village on the route from a plague-stricken city becomes aware of the danger it incurs, measures are adopted which promptly close all traffic. It is now currently reported that the villagers north of Sukkur drive back all suspected travellers with cudgels and decline to allow them to pass through their villages. The very serious disadvantage of the inspection and detention stations being easily evaded, has already been alluded to in this journal. At present travellers can easily detrain at a station short of the disinfection station and re-book at one immediately beyond it. This practice, it must be feared, is also largely connived at by inferior railway officials as a means of profit to themselves. The remedy is a somewhat drastic one, but perfectly simple in application. No passenger should be allowed to leave the train travelling from any plague centre until he has been through one disinfection post or examining post at which a competent medical officer is stationed. This would entail no hardship on long-distance passengers. Local passengers would be obliged to book via the disinfecting post and would be sent back, if necessary, to the station they wished to alight at. As inspection stations are about 100 miles apart this would be no intolerable hardship. Clearly every man travelling third-class or intermediate runs a risk of rubbing shoulders with passengers from plague centres. Either this precaution should be adopted or booking for third-class and intermediate passengers closed altogether. It is probable that some such action will be taken when fresh plague centres arise. At present it seems as if the plague was on the decline; but for anything we know it may be merely resting before making a fresh spring. It should be remembered that whatever may be the right opinion as to the necessity for quarantine in Europe, yet the " receptivity " of Indian cities is much greater than that of any modern European towns.—*Pioneer.*

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The house-to-house visitation carried out by Dr. Hudson, with the assistance of the District Superintendent and his police in Thana, during the last week was as follows :—Monday, a part of Pipalpada and Makhmalitalao; Tuesday, Rabodi and Khatarwada; Wednesday, Bombay and Bhivandi Roads; Thursday, Tembi and Jew's lanes; Friday, Ghati and Kharkar alleys; and Saturday, Old Bazaar and Mulock Markets. No cases of bubonic plague were discovered in these places. A Native Christian, named Almeida, who suffered from the plague, died in Khatarwada, on Monday. Two Marathas died of plague cases in Pipalpada on Tuesday, and one on Wednesday. Mr. Ardesir Bazonjee Chhalla died in Tembi Street on Thursday. His brother is also suffering from the plague at Bulsar. There are twenty-two patients in the Municipal Segregation Hospital at Utalsar, of whom twenty are convalescent. Six patients completely recovered, and were discharged by Dr. C. T. Hudson, Civil Surgeon, on Tuesday last.

LOWER DAMAUN.

On Friday the number of victims carried off by the plague increased a little. It is now the general opinion that the atmosphere of this place is becoming more poisonous, and unless the citizens, many of whom are in affluent circumstances, make a common cause to order out from Bombay a few competent medical men, with a large quantity of disinfectants and a sufficient number of men to use them throughout the city, it will not be an easy thing to drive out plague, which is making a continuous havoc here. One Bhichand Veeram, who kept a shop and sold English wines, &c., near the market, and who had removed from this place, to avoid the plague, to Devka, died there this morning. He was inoculated by Dr. Kalapsi in March last, and was reinoculated last Wednesday by Dr. Vargilio Poares. The same night fever set in, and rose to a high temperature, and came down on Friday to rise again yesterday to prove fatal after midnight. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Judge, at the desire of the Governor of Damaun, and accompanied by Captain Azavedo, crossed the creek and paidda visit to the Governor at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Mr. Judge will now allow passes to respectable persons only who may be able to satisfy him by written application that urgent and important business requires their presence outside the district of Damaun, and only those who may be fortunate enough to obtain such passes will be allowed to cross the cordon on their obtaining medical certificates as to their being healthy. Such certificates are obtained under certain restrictions. It is now finally settled that a quarantine will be established at Vapi, where sheds are being erected, wherein persons desirous of leaving Damaun for British places will be detained for ten days. A large number of people are ready to exchange the hot-bed of Damaun to even being placed in ten days' quarantine, and are only waiting to learn that arrangements are complete to receive them in quarantine sheds.

Dr. Virgilio Poares is carrying on his inoculations on poor people, and Dr. Claudino da Cunha also inoculated a few people with Dr. Haffkine's lymph, supplied to the Government. People are anxiously awaiting the completion of the quarantine sheds at Vapi to leave this place. It is expected that under the personal supervision of Mr. H. M. Judge, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat, and chief plague authority, Damaun Frontier, the arrangements will be completed to receive persons in quarantine in a day or two. The numerous friends and acquaintances of Dr. Lisboa received with great sorrow by telegram the news of the popular and learned doctor's death, which occurred at Poona, yesterday. Several telegrams are being sent from this place to Mrs. Lisboa, expressing sympathy.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 48 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Sunday show the following results :—

	Saturday. Cases.	Deaths.	Sunday. Cases.	Deaths.
Somwar	1	0	2	0
Narayan	1	0	0	0
Sudaseo	1	0	1	0
Mangalwar	1	1	0	0
Vetal	0	0	2	0
Sukerwar	0	0	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0	0	0
Kasba	0	0	0	0
Gunj	0	0	0	0
Shanwar	0	0	0	0
Bhowani	0	0	0	0
Nana	0	0	0	0
Budhwar	0	0	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0	0	0
Ganesh	0	0	0	0
Raste	0	0	0	0
Plague Hospitals	0	0	3	0
Total	4	1	5	3

Total to Date..... 2,001 1,446

The total mortality from all causes on Saturday was 10 and Sunday 8.—*Herald.*

A correspondent writes thus strongly to the *Pioneer* :—

The plague—I am obliged to come back to that wearisome old topic—the plague progresses much the same as usual. Perhaps there are slight signs of improvement. But it is well not to be too confident. Certainly if the strenuous efforts of those engaged in combating the pestilence can wipe it out it should not linger much longer among us. But it is a hydra-headed monster. Stamp it out in one place and it will appear in another. Everything that human endeavour and scientific skill can do is being done. The military engaged on this work are busy every day searching, fumigating, segregating, and the like. So busy are they that it is but seldom one sees them. Now and then a genial bearded bandit turns up at the boat club and one recognises beneath the luxuriant growth of hirsute appendages the features of a plaguewallah. But this is seldom. There is too much work to be done to leave much time for play. And what is the reward of these men each one of whom is thus daily risking his life in entering and cleaning the noisome pest houses which disgraceful inaction of an incompetent Municipality and the filthy habits of the people themselves have allowed to exist and even prosper? Is there anyone so foolish as to imagine that the leaders of the people are in the least degree grateful for the immense sacrifices which are being made for them? If there is he has come to the wrong place. Gratitude to the Government for the measures taken for the preservation of Poona is unknown. The place is a breeding and rallying ground for the most pestiferous class known to themselves as the educated natives. These nimble politicians, who at the first cease of plague lost no time in betaking themselves and their belongings to the neighbouring hill stations, are now busy in reviling those whose efforts have undoubtedly done so much to save Poona from a far worse state of things than has actually occurred. From the safe heaven of places far removed from the epidemic they are inditing lengthy and wholly mendacious petitions to Government begging that the operations of the troops may be immediately stopped, and bringing the most disgraceful and unfounded charges against the soldiers to whose efforts the very existence of their wretched town is due. No lie is too glaring for these cowardly ruffians. The soldiers are robbing right and left, they are wilfully breaking up all sorts of household goods, they are assaulting native women, these are some of the falsehoods which are being sent up in all seriousness to Lord Sandhurst. One wonders if there is no some means of bringing these pitiful scribblers within the four corners of the Libel law. But perhaps that would be paying them an attention which they do not deserve. Of course there is not one word of truth in all their assertions. They have been unable to bring forward a single instance of the outrages which they assert are being daily committed. Vague assertion unsupported by one tittle of evidence is apparently all that they think necessary in order to prove their case. But if even a tithe of what they state was true there should be witnesses by the score to come forward. The troops work in the full light of day. They are accompanied by their officers, by the doctors, lady doctors, and by the representatives of the people themselves. It is difficult to see how the supposed wholesale outrages and robberies can possibly escape this great cloud of witnesses. In all the charges thus brought forward there is but one grain of truth. The petitioners state that the troops offend the susceptibilities of the inhabitants and do not respect the customs of ages! Here I am with them. But for the susceptibilities of the inhabitants we should never have had the plague amongst us at all, and as for the customs of ages they appear to consist of a most extraordinary fondness for unlimited filth in the houses. If this prejudice was to be respected there would not be much use turning on the troops at all. It is the habits and customs of the people of Poona, our educated natives amongst them, that have enabled the plague to secure such a strong footing in the place. There are two other points in these petitions I will briefly notice. They say that if the cleansing operations by the soldiers must continue, then let them be carried out by natives, and not by European soldiers. One wonders if this is really genuine. As a correspondent of one of the local papers puts it—would they prefer that the Pathans or the Pioneers should replace Thomas Atkins? I fancy they would have small reason to congratulate themselves on the change. The truculent Mahomedan from the Khyber has little in common with that whimpering sneak, the Poona Brahmin, and the last state of these agitators would be worse than the first. The other point is that an appeal is made to the Governor that the expense of the present operations may not fall on the city. It is sincerely to be trusted that Lord Sandhurst will treat this portion of the petition with the same contempt as the remainder of it deserves. If the Municipality had ever carried out its duties properly the present necessity would probably never have arisen, or at least not to the same extent. It is simply because the local busybodies spent all their time in mere talk as opposed to work that it has become necessary now to do so much. For years the natives of the Municipality have shirked their proper work. It would only be right and a punishment they richly deserve if the whole cost of the present plague campaign is made to fall on them.

SIND.

KARACHI, 30TH APRIL.

About 600 arrivals per diem are notified, and 3,000 more are expected from Mandvi Cutch, where the plague is virulent. Carpenters, tailors and shoemakers in numbers are now here in quarantine. The totals to date are 3,913 cases and 3,197 deaths.

THE WAIL FROM DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The beauties of the British cordon round Damaun are daily becoming more and more apparent. We are living in an age of enlightenment and progress of the steam engine and electricity. So cut the roads and break the telegraph wires, and lead us back to the days when the postal runner was the only individual who put us in communication with the outer world. Well, Sir, this is exactly what is happening with us here. If one of us wishes to send a telegram to a distant friend, he must write it and post it to the Vapi station. No messanger can take it, as Vapi is in British territory. Of course, you need not ask who by, and how is the telegram going to be paid for. Inventions of such engines of starvation as cordons will tell you that you either have or must have a friend at Vapi to pay for you, or that it is no business of theirs to answer questions. So you see that with all our progress we are come to the age of postal telegrams and telegraphic letters. The other day a certain gentleman connected with the Plague Committee telegraphed to a friend here to send him a conveyance and a pass from the Damaun Governor to Vapi station, as he wished to visit Damaun to make personal enquiries in connection with the recent inoculation against plague that had been conducted here by Dr. Haffkine's able assistant, Dr. Kalapesi. The telegram reached Vapi in due course no doubt; but once there it had to wait for the morning's post from Vapi to Damaun, and so it did. Unfortunately for the gentleman referred to, a stupid mistake was made in the address of the telegram, resulting in its delivery being delayed here for another twenty-four hours. So that, what with the mistake and the cordon the unfortunate gentleman reached Vapi according to the programme he had sketched out for himself, stayed there two whole days, and finally went back to Bombay, without having been able to carry out his object. He must have retreated very much chagrined. An old proverb says that "No road is repaired till a bishop has broken a leg in going over it."—Yours, &c.,

X.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After the lavish, almost wanton, expenditure of Municipal Funds—money belonging to the unfortunate rate-payers of Bombay—I fail to understand why the Gatacre Committee has not been able to arrange for one or two lady doctors, and if they cannot be had, at least trained hospital nurses for medical inspection of railway female passengers at Santa Cruz. The Native ladies, both high and low—Purdashin or otherwise, strongly object to submit themselves to a medical inspection of the different parts of their body by young hospital assistants before the public gaze in the presence of sepoys and other lookers-on. The case becomes more difficult when a male doctor takes a lady to a room for further observation. If the Gatacre Committee do not, or will not, consider this infringement of women's rights, the Government should insist on remedying the evil complained of. Poor ladies have yielded to these unpleasant measures on the simple understanding that they would be only temporary. But as all the efforts, which are almost blind in stamping out the plague, show no signs of immediate complete success, it is the imperative duty of Government to move in this matter and personally see how the females are treated. Be pleased to allot space for this echo of the helpless, nay dumb poor, females of the indigenous classes of India who are known to be quiet and submissive to the dictates of their rulers.—Yours, &c.,

V. S. VAGAL.

POLO AT POONA.

THE Poona sporting correspondent writes to a contemporary :—Polo has loomed somewhat large of late. I alluded in a recent letter to the scheme of Captain De Lisle. His proposal was to fence in a portion of the existing polo ground and charge admission to those who wished to look on at the game. Now no one has a greater regard for this best of games than I have, but I think that this last proposal was a bit too much of a good thing. It must be remembered that polo players here probably get their game at a cheaper rate than anyone else in India. Their subscription to the Gymkhana club which includes polo. To fence in the ground would cost an enormous amount of money. Would there be any return for this outlay? I think not. The people who care to look at the game are probably already members of the Gymkhana, and it would be absurd for the polo players to attempt to make members pay for coming on their own ground. It would only be for a few days during the tournament that any people would come and look on at all. On ordinary occasions the Poona game is not much crossing the road to see. For these reasons I think the scheme for fencing in the ground is one it would be foolish to persist in. The whole history of the Poona ground is a miserable record of ignorance and incompetence. In 1892 a vast sum of money was spent in levelling the ground and otherwise improving it. One would have thought that the players would have taken good care that the sums thus lavished were not thrown away. But this is, pparently, exactly what has occurred. There has been a most astonishing want of method and of the most ordinary common sense in dealing with the ground. Each successive polo secretary has tried his own pet notions with the result that instead of having one of the best grounds in India we were officially informed by Captain De Lisle at a general meeting of the Gymkhana the other night that it is one of the worst. The latest idea is to bring water to the ground and try to improve it in that way. This will cost money, the estimate being some six thousand rupees. Whether this borrowing is sound finance or not is not for me to say. One can only hope that this fresh sum to be lavished on the polo players will not be a case of throwing good money after bad. With the precedent of 1892 before one there is some excuse for doubt on the subject. When the water has been brought to the ground there will be a greater necessity than ever for careful management. Fortunately at present the polo is in the hands of Captain De Lisle; than whom no more able secretary could be found. If the new scheme can be made a success we may be sure that in his hands it will be so. But of one thing the polo players may be sure and that is that they are now being given their last chance. They have had so much money from the Gymkhana that people are not inclined to let them have any more. If this new scheme won't work they will have to make the best of it. The Gymkhana will itself take over the ground and see that it is given a fair chance, which up to date it certainly has never had.

THE site for the proposed Railway Bridge over the Godavery river at Rajahmundry is at present being discussed. Under the scheme now under the consideration of the Government of India, it is proposed that the site should be immediately above the town of Rajahmundry, where it abuts upon the river. It is proposed to bridge the river from bank to bank with either 42 spans of 200 feet, or with 56 spans of 150 feet, the total length of the bridge being 8,912 feet in the former case and 8,950 feet in the latter case. The well foundation for piers is estimated to be sunk 70 to 85 feet below low water-level. The underside of girders will be 13 feet above highest flood level, and the distance of the bridge site above the anicut is about 5 miles. This scheme has been approved by the Madras Government.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S EVIDENCE.

THE Royal Commission on the Expenditure of India met on April 12. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in answer to the Chairman said he was honorary Secretary of the Deccan Sabha and Professor of History and Political Economy in Fergusson College.

The Chairman : What are your opinions with regard to the question of control ?—The question of the machinery of constitutional control is, in my opinion, a question of the highest importance. I may state at the outset that the position of India, so far as the administration and management of her expenditure are concerned, is somewhat exceptional. In the United Kingdom and the Colonies public expenditure is administered under the control of the taxpayers, and therefore presumably solely in the interests of the taxpayers. In India, however, other interests are often deemed to be quite of equal importance and sometimes indeed they are allowed to take precedence of the interests of the Indian people. Thus we have, first of all, the standing claims of the interests of British supremacy, entailing a vast amount of expenditure, the benefit of which goes to others than the taxpayers of the country. The large European Army maintained on a war footing in times of peace, the practical monopoly of nearly all the higher offices in the Civil Services by Europeans, and the entire monopoly of such offices in the Native Army illustrate what I mean. I do not deny that this supremacy in itself has been a great advantage to India, but what I mean is that the price that is exacted for this advantage is beyond all proportion too high. We next have the interests of the extension of British dominion in the East. Large sums have been from time to time spent in the past for this purpose out of the Indian Exchequer—in many instances, in spite of the protests of the Indian Government—and if things continue as at present, this misapplication of India's money is not likely to stop. Subordination of the interests of the indian taxpayers to these other interest makes it all the more imperative that the machinery of constitutional control should provide adequate safeguards for a just and economical administration of Indian expenditure, and yet, I fear, nowhere are the safeguards more illusory than in our case.

The Chairman : Is there not the counter statement that the Indian Government, which is responsible for good government in India, has considered a number of the measures to which you refer necessary ?—I know ; but it should also be remembered that the Government itself after a time condemns steps taken previously. For instance, of the services, they are ostensibly adopted in the interests of good government, but the Indian people feel that they are really for the benefit of particular classes. I am putting before you, of course, the view of the Indian people.

Sir Andrew Scoble : You do not profess to speak for the whole of the Indian people ?—No, for the Deccan. The Chairman : Even granting that there have been cases of wasteful expenditure is it not the fact that all Governments make mistakes ? Supposing that India was entirely free from British control do you not think mistakes of the same character would be made ?—All I mean is that if there had been better control these mistakes might have been minimised, if not actually avoided.

Witness continued :—Real popular control is, practically speaking, entirely absent from the whole system. There are, no doubt, the Local and Supreme Legislative Councils in India, but no longer are the budgets are offered for criticism only, and have not to be passed, and so long as the members are not allowed to move any resolution in connection with them, they cannot be called controlling bodies in any true sense of the expression. Even this official control, such as it is, except in the case of the Supreme Government, is of very little value from the taxpayers point of view. The local Governments are indeed controlled, and more than controlled, officially—are, in fact, crippled. But as regards the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council, where they are in agreement, their powers of incurring increased expenditure are practically untrammelled and unfortunately they are generally found to be in accord in matters in which the Indian taxpayer feels a direct interest, their differences being usually about matters for which he cares little or nothing.

In further examination witness continued :—Under the East India Company our revenues were much better protected. The Company's Government was, so to speak, a strong buffer between Indian interests and Imperial interests, and as Sir Charles Trevelyan has observed, it was often able to offer a successful resistance to the demands of the Queen's Government. The enquiry which Parliament used to make into India affairs every twenty years in those days, and the spirit of jealous wakefulness which it used to manifest on those and other occasions, were a further protection to Indian interests. With the establishment of the direct administration of the Crown all this was gone, and the administration of the Indian revenues is now practically entrusted to a Cabinet Minister assisted by a Council of his own nomination —a Minister who brings no special knowledge or experience of Indian affairs to the discharge of his duties, who, as a member of the Imperial Executive, naturally has an eye to Imperial politics rather than to Indian interests, and who is peculiarly liable to be swayed by the varying currents of English public opinion and other English influences. All financial power in regard to expenditure—executive, directive, and controlling,—is centred in his hands, and with all this vast concentrated power he has really no responsibility except to the Cabinet of which he is a member, and whose support he is always assured, and to Parliament, where he has a safe majority behind him in virtue of his position as a Cabinet Minister. For years past we have been treated as a vassal dependency, bound to render service to the suzerain power and to place our resources, whenever required, at its disposal. As a result millions upon millions of the taxpayer's money which have not advanced the welfare of the Indian people so much as by an inch—even the empty sense of glory, which is a kind of barren compensation to self-governing nations for such large expenditure of money, is not available to us as a consolation. And not only have these millions been thrown away in the past—thrown away, of course, from the Indian taxpayers' point of view—but as a direct result of that expenditure the country is now pledged to indefinite and possibly vaster liabilities in the future. The principal defects in the existing arrangements, to which in my opinion these deplorable results are to be traced, are two—(1) autocratic financial power practically concentrated in the hands of a member of the Imperial executive without adequate securities for its due exercise; and (2) the absence of effective protection to India against financial injustice at the hands of the Imperial Government—there being no impartial tribunal left to appeal to for redress of such wrong, and no constitutional power to resist unjust demands.

With regard to the Council of the Secretary of State, witness said :—Under the arrangements of 1858, the Members of the Council were to hold their office during good behaviour and were not removeable except on an address of both Houses of Parliament. They were thus placed in a position of dignified independence to exercise the important powers of control entrusted to them under the Act. The Act of 1839, however, profoundly modified this position of the Council. It provided that all appointments to the Council were thereafter to be made by the Secretary of State. The members were to hold office for seven years only, and for special reasons, to be communicated by the Secretary of State to Parliament, they might be re-appointed. These modifications at once lowered the position of the members, destroyed the independence of the Council, and virtually left the Secretary of State supreme in the direction of affairs. The Council was, in fact, reduced to the status of a Subordinate Consultative Board composed of the nominees of the Secretary of State—stripped of its original dignity and independence, and left unfitted for the proper discharge of its high constitutional functions.

The Chairman : You do not condemn the principle of only appointing for a period of years ?—No, I think that has become inevitable; but I would reduce the period to five years.

Mr. Courtney : Without the possibility of prolongation ?—Yes.

Are there many cases in which members have been re-appointed ?—No, there was one recently which we all felt was a very proper re-appointment, in the case of Sir Donald Stewart.

With reference to the appointment of persons who have held high executive office in India, these, witness added, have already formed opinions on the subjects that are likely to come before them. They do not make impartial judges.

The Chairman : But, on the other hand, would it be an advantage if the India Council consisted of people without knowledge of the country ?—I have such faith in an Englishman's sense of duty that I think in a very short time they would qualify themselves for their work. Non-official Anglo-Indians and ex-Indian Judges might very well be appointed to the Council, together with some representative members of the Legislative Council and a few Englishmen who have never been in India—the last-named would be able to see things from a different standpoint.

In reply to Mr. Courtney, witness said :—The India Council might consist of say ten members, appointed by the Crown. Of the ten, three should be nominated by the representative members of the Indian Legislative Council, two should be Englishmen who had never been in India, and two should be other persons who had been in India, and might belong either to the executive or non-executive branches.

The Chairman : You think in the official administration of india itself the East India Company was more economical than the Queen's Government ?—I think so, much more economical. As far as possible they avoided new taxation, generally adhering to the taxes already in existence. It was after 1857 that so many more taxes were imposed on India.

The Members of Council, witness added, were supposed to be a check, but Indians were not much impressed by the manner in which that check was exercised. Take for instance the question of the Soudan charges.

The Chairman : Of course the majority of the Council might then have been conscientiously of opinion that the step taken was a right one ?—I quite admit that. I do not mean to say they acted against their conscience, but we deplore the result all the same.

You say millions and millions have been spent on objects that have not advanced the welfare of the Indian people ?—Yes, as for instance the expenditure incurred on the Northern and North-Western frontiers.

Would you apply that to all defensive expenditure?—That would involve a discussion on the question of policy, but my own view is that Government ought to have confined themselves to the national defences they had, and not gone further afield.

That is quite a legitimate opinion of your own, but I think when you or I are speaking across the table we are neither of us military authorities, are we?—No, but that is not our fault, nor the fault of the Indian tax-payer himself that we do not understand the military points just as military people would like us to understand them.

It would be a great responsibility on the part of the Government, would it not, to neglect the warnings of their expert advisers in military matters ?—Yes, but there are military experts who take the other view—Colonel Hanna for instance.

Mr. Caine : You would also mean to convey to the Commission that the views which you have expressed are the unanimous opinion of all the Associations you represent ?—Quite so.

Sir William Wedderburn : Indian public opinion regards these measures as aggressive ?—Yes.

Mr. Courtney : Has any voice been raised by Indian Members of Council on this subject ?—They protest occasionally, but there is no vote, no division, and so it comes to nothing.

Coming to the question of remedies, witness urged that it was absolutely necessary that the Indian budget should be passed item by item in the Viceregal Legislative Council. Government might retain their standing majority as at present, which meant an absolute guarantee that no adverse vote would be carried against them. We have no wish, he added, to see the Government of India defeated on any point in the Supreme Legislative Council, but the moral effect of recording, and, so to say, focussing by means of divisions, non-official disapproval of certain items of expenditure will, I expect, be very great. It must be remembered that while large questions of policy can be discussed and settled with advantage only in this country, the details of Indian expenditure can be criticised effectively and with the necessary amount of knowledge only in India. I would also provide that when a certain proportion of the non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council—say more than half—are of opinion that the voting of a particular sum by the Council is prejudicial to Indian interests, they may, if they please, draw up a statement of their views, and submit it through the Government of India to a Committee of Control which I venture to suggest should be created in this country. The creation of such a Committee of Control is a matter of the most vital importance. A Standing Committee of the House of Commons has been suggested, and would, I think, do very well. Or of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council might be entrusted with the work. Or even the Arbitration Committee which now seems likely to be created might do for this purpose, and the duty of reporting to Parliament from time to time on matters of Indian finance which may be assigned to it. But whatever the form, the Committee should have absolutely no powers of initiating expenditure, else, like the old so-called Board of Control, it will do more harm than good. The Committee should take cognizance of all appeals addressed to it by the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council, and may also call for papers of its own accord. Its decisions, and submissions under the administration of Indian expenditure. The proceedings should be reported to Parliament from time to time.

The Chairman : This would be vesting in the non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council a very considerable power of interference with the executive power of the Secretary of State, would it not ?—The Secretary of State and the Government of India might sanction certain expenditure which the body in question might ultimately pronounce to be improper. The expenditure, however, would have been incurred already, although the report of the body might have its effect afterwards.

Sir James Peile : Would they take evidence—put the Government of India, on its defence ?—The Government of India would draw up its case and send it to them.

Witness further proposed that the Government of India Act of 1858 should be amended, providing for an express and absolute statutory provision giving a complete guarantee against the misappropriation of Indian revenues for purposes unconnected with Indian interests. He also proposed that the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Burmah should become one member each to the Imperial Parliament. The small French and Portuguese Settlements in India already enjoy a similar privilege. Indian Viceroys should be selected from men who have earned a distinct position for themselves for their grasp of intricate problems of finance. It would be a great advantage if the Viceroy, instead of being his own Minister for Foreign Affairs, were to be his own Finance Minister.

Witness urged that an important further step should now be taken in decentralization, recommending the adoption of the scheme proposed by Lord Dufferin's Finance Committee—Sir Charles Elliott, Sir William Hunter, Mr. Justice Cunningham, and Mr. Justice Ranade. It would be a matter of general advantage if representatives of local Governments had come before the commission to give evidence on this part of the subject.

The Chairman : Your criticism upon what the Commission had done would be, then, that they have restricted themselves to hear the evidence of persons representing the Central Government ?—I do not mean to criticise what the Commission has done, but I think it would have been well if the Central Government had asked local Governments to send representatives.

(To be continued.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

THE Craven Stakes of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each for starters; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies 8st. 7lbs.; winners (handicaps excepted) of 500 sovs. 3lbs., twice, or of 1,000 sovs., 10lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5lbs.; entrance 5 sovs. An M. 63 subs. Closed Sept. 17, 1895.

Duke of Westminster's br c Guernsey, by Bend Or—Jersey Lily | Cannon 1
Capt. Laing's br g Kirkwall, by Kilwarlin—Padua | Belford 2
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b c Brigg, by Brag—Gragoul | Watts 3

(Winner trained by J. Porter.)

Betting: 9 to 2 against Guernsey.

Won by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next; 15 sovs. if left in after that date, or 25 sovs. for starters; winners of any race value 200 sovs. after January 28th, at 10 a.m., 5 lbs.; of two races or one value 500 sovs. 10 lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. About two miles and a quarter, to start at the Winning Chair. (49 subs.)

Mr. H. J. Higham's b h Soliman, by St. Simon—Alibech, 5 years, 7st. 4lbs. Allsopp 1
Mr. C. Morley's b g Glenliff, by Highland Chief—Duchess of Connaught, 6 years, 7st. 7lbs. Madden 2
Mr. J. E. Platt's ch f Hattie by Kendal—Skarte, 4 years, 7st. Cannon 3

(Winner trained by T. Cannon, Jr.)

Betting: 4 to 1 against Soliman.

Won easily by four lengths; ten lengths dividing second and third.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The city and Suburban Handicap of 2,000 sovs,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

These separations may take place from each or from absolutely inert substances. There are several commercial concentrators acting on ores ordinarily known as magnetic, but this particular apparatus treats successfully ores which are not capable of being lifted by ordinary permanent or electromagnets. A large model of this machine, known as the Wetherill concentrator, was exhibited in operation with iron and zinc ores and monazite. The distinguishing feature of this apparatus as compared with other magnetic separators is that, owing to the intensity of the magnetic field acting on the ore particles, the ores when fed between the magnetic poles, while not attracted to the magnet, are deflected toward it, and thus fall into brass shutes, where they are carried to receiving pockets: while the inert substances fall perpendicularly. The apparatus consists of specially designed electromagnets producing intense magnetic fields and means for conveying the crushed ore to and feeding it into such field, and also means for preventing the ore particles from sticking to the magnet poles and thus obstructing its operation. . . . The chief cost of the process is in the crushing and sizing of the ore. The ores, though not ordinarily considered magnetic, are treated with but small cost for electrical energy, the exciting current being from three to eight amperes, and in rare cases as high as twenty-five. Such ores as franklinite, red hematite, brown hematite, chromite, rutile, pyrolusite, rhodonite, garnet, hornblende, pyrite, siderite, and limonite, &c., may be commercially treated. This system is being installed at the new Sterling Zinc and Iron Company's Works, in New Jersey, in a plant having a capacity of two hundred tons a day. An important field for this invention lies in the treatment of Southern fossil iron ores. It has been urged that the comminuted state of the concentrated ore produced by this process would restrict its use in blast-furnaces, but with the newest types of these this objection does not hold.

The *Electrical Review*, N.Y., says that copper is ordinarily cast by the use of alloys, but a new metal, known as M. B. copper, is cast pure. Foundrymen have heretofore considered that an impossibility. It is also stated that the new metal possesses an additional tensile strength of 33 1-3 per cent., and that a much higher percentage of elasticity has been developed, and that the new metal has a conductivity of 95 per cent. as compared with the best rolled copper. This will cause distinct changes in the building of dynamos, motors, railway and telegraphic apparatus, because the new copper is believed to carry the same amount of current with one-third the amount of metal. Wire made of it will have a greater strength and conductivity than the ordinary copper wire. Mr. Edison says he accounts for the evident change in the atomic structure of the metal by the theory that the shape of the crystals has been altered, so that their lines are parallel, and that the molecules are thus brought closer together and into more intimate contract with each other. It is understood that Mr. Edison is interested in the development of this metal and that it will be manufactured under his supervision at his Menlo Park works.

It is practically accepted now that the interesting class of bodies known as alloys are simply the solution of one metal in another. Some interesting experiments on this subject were shown in a lecture by Mr. C. T. Heycock, F. R. S., at the Royal Institution on the 2nd inst. The fact that when a weak solution of permanganate of potassium is frozen the ice yielded is quite colourless, so that the salt becomes concentrated, is probably true also for metals, and further confirmatory evidence is gained in the following ingenious experiment devised by Mr. Heycock and his co-worker Mr. Neville. If a solution of gold in sodium be allowed to solidify slowly the appearance of the block, or a section of it would be quite uniform to the eye—that is, the gold, apart from the sodium or *vice versa* would be indistinguishable to the eye. By taking, however, a shadowgraph of the section by means of the x rays, a photograph is obtained shewing the actual structure of the alloy the sodium being transparent to the x rays while the gold is opaque. From the way the two metals are disseminated in crystalline form through the mass as it becomes solid a remarkable analogy evidently exists between the behaviour of an alloy and a solution in the act of solidifying—.

We have again and again, writes the *Hospital* called attention to the evils which result from the premature discharge of the inmates of lunatic asylums, and to the fact that, gratifying as it may be to managing committees to find mention made in their reports of the large proportion of their patients who have been cured, the result of such cures is not only an increase in the number of wandering lunatics, who, as we know from recent and sad experience, are a constant danger to the community, but also a great and continuous increase in the number of those born with a tendency to insanity. An interesting little history is told in regard to a little boy of seven years of age, who was lately returned for trial to the assizes for the murder of his brother aged six months. The mother of these children was confined in an asylum two years ago, at which time her mother and her son were also inmates; so that, at the same time, three generations of this family were officially recognised as being insane. She had several children, all of them weak-minded. She was discharged "not recovered" at the instance of her husband at the end of 1895, and the child murdered was begotten and born since that time. Nothing could show more forcibly how it is that so many asylums are required. Nor is the evil resulting from this propagation of the unfit to be measured by the number of lunatics who are thereby produced. Outside and beyond what can be called lunacy there is among the offspring of the mentally feeble a large range of instability of mind, impulsiveness, inability to resist temptation, laxity of moral sense—all of which leads to crime, and fills our jails and ultimately our workhouses. And yet, "at the instance of her husband," a woman can be discharged "not recovered" that she may go on adding to the multitude of the mentally unfit!

The Town Council of Aldeburgh, a heaith resort on the coast of Suffolk, have been quite recently much exercised with reference to the question of the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. Those of the Council who were opposed to the adoption of the measure had various reasons to assign for their attitude, among these being the untenable opinion that news of disease notified under the Act would of necessity become common property, and would thus tend to injure the town by keeping visitors away. Fortunately for Aldeburgh writes a professional paper there were those present at the Council meeting who were able to contradict the absurd assertion, and we are glad to be able to record that the motion to adopt the act was carried. As a matter of fact, the measure will enable the Council to achieve their desired purpose of keeping disease from the ears of the public, because it will give their officers the means of curtailing disease at the outset in many instances, and thus save the place from the danger of widespread prevalences of infectious sickness. True that Aldeburgh is small, and news quickly travels though country towns; the Act will not, however, enable it to travel more quickly, but will, we hope, stay the opportunity for such news being promulgated. But, after all, it is dangerous concealment of the presence of disease at health resorts which is at the bottom of much harm derived during periods of holiday making. We wish we could see such wilful concealment from the public press made heavily penal on local health bodies.

Mr. Alphonse Berget recently described a method of studying the expansion of liquids by means of photography. Two balances of equal sensibility, with their planes of oscillation at right angles, carry two weight thermometers, one containing the liquid under examination and the other mercury. A ray of light is reflected from two mirrors, one on each beam, and this records on a sensitive plate a curve analogous to Lissajous' figures. This curve is the graphical representation of the expansion of the liquid.

Nitrate of potash accumulates in quantities in the organically rich, alluvial plains of India and China, the nitrate rising to the surface with the moisture by capillary attraction in the hot, dry season. There have been discoveries made lately in South Africa of nitrate deposits of a high degree of purity, and said to be in enormous quantities, derived from the direct putrefaction of animal excreta.

Two years ago when Anglophobia was at its height in France it might have seemed impossible that a British man-of-war should steam into Brest Harbour escorted in honour by the whole of the French Northern Squadron. But one touch of nature makes the worst rivals kin, and the kindness of the French fisherfolk of Molene to the victims of the Drummond Castle has brought the two nations so much nearer that Sir Edmond Monson's visit to distribute commemoration medals may be remembered in amity as long as the new stone reservoirs at Molene, which more solidly commemorate British gratitude, endure.

A few days hence the Pope will hold a Consistory for the creation of four new Cardinals, three of whom will be Frenchmen and one a Spaniard. The number of members of the Sacred College will thus be brought up to sixty-two, and it so happens that the Italian element and the foreign element will nearly balance each other, the former having thirty-two votes, the latter thirty. Such a state of affairs has never existed before, and it arouses some little anxiety in the ecclesiastical circles of Rome. Leo XIII, at the age of eighty-seven, may very well be translated to another sphere before another Consistory has been held. Several of the native princes of the Church are themselves so old and infirm that they might be unable to take part in an election, and thus the foreigners would have it all their own way.

NOTICES.

Maltine

WITH COD LIVER OIL

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.

"GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

TWENTY FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:

W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—

PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCOCOEL" "EXCOCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."

"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS

Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS, The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.

Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore;

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs.* 22.0

Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs.* 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.

Madras - - Spencer & Co.

Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINOSN MORISON & Co

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwar

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two stimulates me."

"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **SARSAPARILLA** **THE BEST.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6d PER TABLET: THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darbring Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline"

For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

6d. & 1s.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," **engraved** thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

IZAL
NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid, but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
SHAKE THE BOTTLE
Newton, Chambers and Co. (Ltd.)
THORNCLIFFE
near SHEFFIELD.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.

Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY

PEARSE & CO.

Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS:

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD., SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

MOLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

The Lancet, *June 8th*, 1895, says:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by **Möller's New Process.**

None genuine unless in capsuled bottles, bearing our Trade Mark and Signature.

Of all Chemists.

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BONED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me ——" a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have taken ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

By J. C. Eno's Patent.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFITH SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there ore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: *RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.*, "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.E.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse: the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion.
Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
S & H HARRIS'S

WATER-PROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoulla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

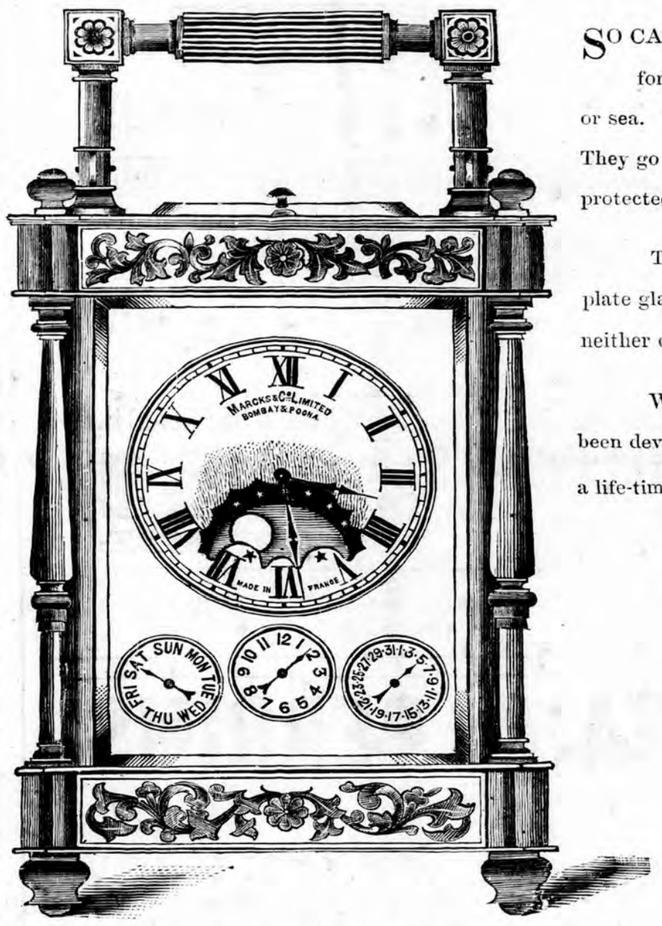
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

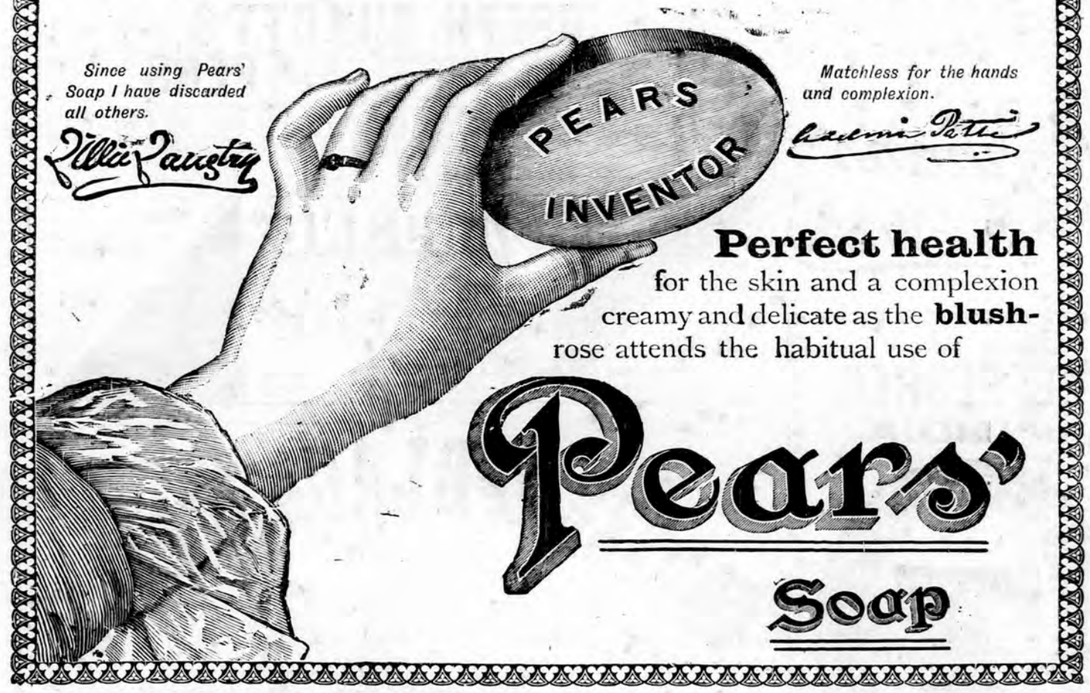
REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.


Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS
INVENTOR
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For
Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

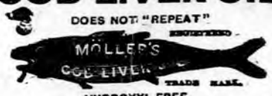
Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And
The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"



HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other ELASTIC BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

Prices:—
Single, 14-, 18-, & 21-
Double, 26-, 30-, & 42-

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circulars, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES. CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.